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Z. POPE VOSE. J. B. PORTER.

CHRISTMAS

AT

G. W. THOMPSON'S

NEW

FURNITURE

ROOMS,

At Tighe s Old Stand,
304. 306 & 308 Main St., Rockland

The proprietor has just returned from Boston, and has purchased a large stock of goods especially designed for the

HOLIDAY TRADE!

Rattan Goods, Fancy Chairs, Work Tables, Foot Rests, Brackets, etc., etc.

In addition to these there is the usual large and staple stock of

FURNITURE!

PARLOR SUITS

FROM $30.00 to $100.00.

Folding Chairs.

In Plush, Repp and Terry.

Sofas from $8.50 to $14.50

Lounges from $3.50 to $14.

Library Chairs, Children's High and Rocking Chairs.

CHAMBER SETS.

Black Walnut, Ash, Painted Pine,

Latest Styles and Finest Workmanship; sold entire or in parts.

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Feathers, Pillows and Comforters, Mats, Patent Carpet Sweepers, Feather Dusters, etc., etc.

A FULL LINE OF

PAINTS, OIL, GLASS,

BRUSHES, PUTTY, ETC.

And all the articles commonly connected with a stock of that description.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

All of the above line of Merchandise, of which there is a Large Stock, a Fine Variety, and the Best of Goods, have been bought STRICTLY FOR CASH, thus enabling me to secure all the discounts, of which purchasers will secure the benefit, and the assurance is given that everything will be sold at

LOWEST LIVING PRICES

PLEASE CALL AT THE

RED FRONT BUILDING

304, 306 & 308 Main St.

And examine the New and Attractive Display.

☞ Free Delivery of Goods in Rockland, Thomaston and Camden.

GEO. W. THOMPSON.

Rockland, Dec. 18, 1879. 51

ENORMOUS

STOCK OF

Mens' and Boys'

OVERCOATS, ULSTERS,

Reefers and Suits,

AT

S. A. BURPEE'S

Clothing Store

OVERCOATS OVERCOATS

The largest stock of new and stylish Overcoats, and Ulsters that was ever shown in any one store in Knox County, which will be sold at prices that we guarantee to be as LOW as goods of the same quality can be bought in any

Other Store in the State.

A splendid stock of Fashionable

Cassimere and Worsted Suits

For Men and Boys, just received and will be

SOLD VERY LOW.

Undershirts and Drawers

All grades, from 25 cts. to $2.00 each.

Full line of Blue Flannel Cassimeres, White and Fancy Dress Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Hosiery, Gloves, Neck Wear, Etc.

HATS AND CAPS

all the late styles.

S. A. BURPEE,

The Low Price Clothier,

280 Main Street.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Knox, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of A. T. LOW, late of Rockland, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that they will be in session at T. P. Pierce's Office in Rockland, on the third Saturdays of each month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for that purpose.

SAMUEL BRYANT,
J. FRED MERRILL,

Rockland, Aug. 19, 1879. 42

Poetry.

Knitting the Scarf.

A sly little maiden sits by me to-night,
Softly humming an old tune low;
The bright threads flash through her fingers white,
As she goldeth the needles to and fro.
Sweet is the song that the maiden singeth,
Sad to my heart are the thoughts it bringeth—
Dreams that were buried so long ago
Under the snow—under the snow.

Little the maiden knoweth of this,
Weaving the bright threads in the while;
Her thought are weaving a dream of bliss,
And the red lips part in a sweet half-smile;
As her happiness in with each stitch she twineth,
And the light in the luminous eyes that shineth,
Under the lids grow tender and dim,
Thinking of him—thinking of him.

Thus the needle beareth a double thread,
As daintily in and out it plies,
And the conscious flood in her cheeks grows red,
'Neath the smile of my steady eyes.
Shake down the cloud of thy brown hair's glory,
Lest thy blushes should tell the story,
That was old when the Eden skies were blue,
Yet ever is new—ever is new.

So blushing as shyly the maiden sings,
Knitting the scarf for her absent lover,
And methinks two angels with golden wings
Softly round the maiden hover.
Heaven grant that the hopes thou art weaving
Leave no room in thy heart for grieving;
"Angels keep thee," I softly pray,
Turning away—turning away.

A Sample German Family.

Dimbled schecks mit eyes of pluc,
Meut' like it vas moled mit dew,
Und lectle threeth shuts peekin' droo—
Dot's der baby.

Curly hed, und full of glee,
Drowsers all undt at der knee—
He vos pen blayin horse, you see—
Dot's leedle Otto.

Von hundred-seexty in der shade
Der oder day ven she was weighed—
She beets me soon I vas afraid—
Dot's mine Gretchen.

Bare-footed hed, and pooty stoudt,
Mit crooked legs dot vill bend oudt,
Fond of his beer und *sauer kraut*.
Dot's me himself.

Von schmall young baby full of fun,
Von leedle bright-eyed rongish sun,
Von *frau* to greet vhen work vos done—
Dot's mine family.

—*Charles F. Adams (Yoncoob.*

Tales and Sketches.

TOMMY'S CHRISTMAS.

BY CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

Here is a little leaf out of a book which was never printed and never bound, but which we all read and know to be true—a book we all help to make and to mar, which we call the Book of Real Life; with very little idea, however, how real it is, and will be forever and ever. It is a very small leaf, not worth the notice of the great folio page people, only caught for a moment, as you see, here, before it blows away with the other waifs of the winter wind, such millions and millions of them.

It was Christmas Eve in Philadelphia; twilight was sifting down with the snow in the air—a struggle of the white and the black for the possession of the town—and the wind, coming out of all its holes and hiding places with the withdrawal of the sun, began racing up and down the streets as if it were looking for something. As Mrs. Vane turned a corner into Locust street, where she lived, she saw the lamplighter running from post to post, and flame after flame spring into the air, tongues of fire that ran like Rumor in an ever-lengthening line of shining points, luminous spots in the thickly falling snow. The wind followed the boy as he ran, and made a saucy puff to extinguish every flame he created, and whistled and shook every lamp when it failed. It saw Mrs. Vane when she was hastening home, and went up the other side of the street and came down behind her suddenly, giving her a tremendous push, almost carried her up the steps of her own house, blew her in at the door and then banged at it, as it closed against its violence. Mrs. Vane was a slight and delicate woman, and you would say that the wind might have blown her over the top of the house; but perhaps it knew that she had just been making her last round among the poor of the neighborhood, and bore her no malice; if it had spoken, it probably would have said, "It's my opinion you've done enough for one day, and better go into the house and stay there, especially such a night as we are going to make this." But she had hardly shaken the snow from her cloak, when there was a timid ring at the door. Mrs. Vane opened it to find, what might have been expected any evening at this time of the year, a child with a big basket.

"Any cold wittles?"

The remark was stereotyped. Mrs. Vane was tired, and half inclined to say "no" and shut the door, when something about the little figure, which the gaslight revealed, arrested her attention. The child saw her hesitation, and said in a pitful little voice:

"She'll wollop me."

"It was a scrap of a child standing there in the sharp blast, and the voice was utterly pathetic.

"Come in, you poor little mite, for pity's sake.

The child, thus bidden, came into the warm and lighted hall, but without haste or any show of interest in the place. He was scarcely so big as the basket he carried. Judged by his size he might be five or six years old, judged by his face he might be an hundred—for nothing is so old as this sort of baby of misfortune. His shrunken figure was clad, but not concealed in a worn frieze cap too large for his head, a thin jacket, a pair of ragged pantaloons that were too short for his legs and left exposed his thin ankles above a pair of torn shoes, also too large for his feet. Mrs. Vane noticed that his thin hands were well formed and delicate as a lady,s; from the mass of uncomoed dark hair which struggled from under his cap appeared the most wan and pathetic face in the world, but made half spiritual in its wretchedness by great black eyes. During the rapid inspection given him, the boy did not show for a second any consciousness of where he was nor let the place divert him from his business. He looked up to Mrs. Vane, but without any hope or fear or any expression wimtever in his wasted face, and asked again, in the level tone of his baby voice:

"Any cold wittles?"

"Why, child, you are freezing to death and starving; come right in here," and she led the way to a bright sitting-room, where a glowing coal fire was burning, and seated him before it. The boy sat in the little chair offered him, but he clung to his basket; if he noticed that the room was brighter and pleasanter than he was accustomed to he in he made no sign of doing so. He seemed smaller than ever in this room, and his quaint little figure was like the picture of a gnome of the hills. He had none of the ways of a child, he looked neither at Mrs. Vane nor about the room: he simply kept hold of his basket.

"What is your name?"

"Tommy."

"Tommy what?"

"Dunno."

"Aren't you cold?"

"Not so wery"—oh, the indifference and misery past recognition of its own suffering in the little voice.

"Aren't you hungry?"

"Not so wery."

"Aren't you tired?"

"I'm alus tired."

"Poor thing, you must stay here till you are rested and warmed, and have some supper.

"She'll wollop me if I don't got some wittles," was all the boy replied, and probably all he thought. It was easy to see that he had ceased ages ago to think of himself, or to regard his life in any other light than a struggle to get "wittles," in order that he might escape "wolloping." It was all he knew of life, and he was tired of it; it probably did not occur to him that to be tired was anything to complain of.

Mrs. Vane at once got the boy a nice supper, with hot coffee. Tommy ate it, but not as if he were hungry; the pitiful little fellow had very likely got over being hungry, and he ate it because he was told to, and without thanks.

Questions, which received short replies, elicited slowly the fact that the boy had a father and mother, and they lived in South street, and that it was for them that he was to carry home the "wittles."

"What does your father do?"

"Smokes, mostly."

"What does your mother do?"

"Drinks. Sometimes she washes."

"Do they do anything else?"

"Fights."

"How do they treat you, Tommy?"

"Dunno."

"But do they ever whip you?"

"Yes'm. Beats me. I gets so tired."

"Where do you sleep?"

"On the floor."

"Haven't you any bed?"

"There hain't any bed. They has the bed. I gets under the table."

"And no bed clothes? Arn't you cold?"

"Not so wery. I'm mostly tired."

"Does not your father do any work, or earn any money?"

"I dunno!"

"But what do *you* do, Tommy?"

"I perwides the wittles."

The child stated the fact simply, as if he had said "I go to school," as if "perwiding the wittles" was the natural occupation of children. It was all he knew of life. He glanced at the big basket and added:

"When I don't perwide the wittles, I gits beat."

He had a weary, mechanical way of saying it, as if it concerned somebody else. All this misery of his existence was evidently perfectly natural to him, and the only sensation that remained to the wasted little boy was that of weariness, and principally weariness of being beaten so much.

It was with a great ache that Mrs. Vane having filled his basket, let the infant go forth again into the howling night, but not before he had promised to come again the next night. She watched the slender figure as it struggled along through the storm as long as she could see it, and shut the door, but could not shut out the pathetic picture.

The next day Mrs. Vane cautiously set on foot inquiries about the family on South street, but in no way to alarm them, for she already suspected the truth about the child. They lived in an ill-served cellar, in one low, dirty room. The father was an Englishman, at best a shiftless drunkard, who now and then did a job about the docks, and was suspected of thieving a little on occasion. The mother was a stout German woman, with a particularly bad character in the neighborhood, a virago, often drunk earning a little by washing now and then, and spending the money for whiskey and tobacco. As to the child—they did not treat the child as if it belonged to them.

In short, Mrs. Vane learned enough to feel convinced the child was stolen, and that it was her duty to get the boy away summarily. When Tommy came again at night with his basket, and Mrs. Vane took him into the sitting room, he refused to sit down, he would eat nothing, he wanted the "wittles" and to go at once, for he said that his mother had beaten him the night before because he was gone so long. He looked more wan and utterly wretched than before. But Mrs. Vane took his basket and said:

"Tommy, you are to stay here to-night; you are not to go back home." Tommy looked up, with the first appearance of wonder in his great eyes:

"They'll kill me marm."

"But you shall not go back at all." The boy shuddered and pleaded:

"She'll kill me; she often said she'd kill me."

"But she can't get you, never again; she never can beat you again."

Tommy was quite unable to take in the possibility of this. At length he said:

"Who's to perwide the wittles?"

"You dear child, I'll take care of that; you must trust to me. No one shall hurt you." After a little, Tommy said, in his even, old-fashioned way:

"I'm so tired, maybe I'll die."

"No, you won't die, not for a long time yet, you will grow up to be a man. So you aren't afraid to die?"

Tommy thought a moment and then answered quite as if he were talking on an indifferent subject:

"What for? I wouldn't be wolloped any more."

Pretty soon, Mrs. Vane, thinking she had divined his thoughts, said:

"Wouldn't you like to go to heaven?"

"What's that?" asked Tommy, with a languid interest.

"Why, heaven is where everybody is happy; it's where Christ is."

"Who's he?"

"Why, He loves all little children, and takes them to himself and does everything for them."

"Is it a good ways?"

"Oh, you go to heaven when you die. It's in the skies. It is more beautiful there than any place you ever saw; trees and grass and birds, like a great park, and no storm or snow; you would never be hungry there nor cold, nor be afraid of anybody. Don't you think it would be pleasant to go there?"

"I dunno."

"Why, Tommy," and Mrs. Vane knelt down by the little waif (he was sitting in the low chair now) and took his thin hand in hers, "Tommy, you seem so tired, and heaven is a place of rest. Don't you think it would be nice?"

Tommy thought and thought and thought and slowly shook his head, and then, turned his full eyes upon her gentle face, in pitiful inquiry:

"Would I have to perwide the wittles?"

Mrs. Vane did not laugh at this queer idea, she burst into tears and sat on the floor crying as if her heart would break over this poor lost child, whose soul had not yet been born, and thought of the thousands more like him in this Christian land.

Tommy did not leave the house that night. He was warmed and fed and washed, and put to bed: maybe, thought Mrs. Vane, for the first time he can remember in his weary life.

And the wanderer fell at once asleep, but with an anxious look on his pinched and yet strangely fascinating face, so worn and prematurely old; and the good angel who bent over him heard the feeble murmur.

"Don't, don't don't I'll perwide the wittles."

The couple in South street took flight as soon as they learned they were inquired for and their conduct left no doubt but the boy had been stolen, and probably in London. No trace of his parentage could be found, but those who saw the withered child expand into a beautiful boy in the comfortable home that was provided for him, never doubted that a refined and gentle mother had rocked his cradle.

How Two Poor Girls Made Their Own Way in the World.

Not so long ago there were two young women who were poor and without helpful friends. Ever since they were tiny school girls they had built many Spanish castles in common, in which they lived for the most part when together, as they neither of them had any other home which could be called her own. But the time at length came, when, instead of spinning out aerial romances, they spent their leisure hours in repining over their lot. They were neither communists nor destructives; they claimed no right to other people's property; but they did want a home; wanted to be their own mistresses; wanted some means of living that should not depend on the caprices of others. As good luck would have it a maiden sister of Louise, one of the malcontents, died just in the nick of time, leaving her the sum of nearly a thousand dollars. This she insisted on sharing with her friend, and the two romantic spirits at once formed the "idyllic, pastoral, holiday, picnic plan" of purchasing a piece of land in the West. They selected for the experiment a scraggy lot of thirty-five acres in Michigan, which they were able to obtain of the non-resident owner at a moderate price, and soon sat about making the necessary improvements. It was a wild and unpromising bit of unfriendly ground. The skeleton of a fence inclosed the narrow, hilly acres. The surface presented a forbidding show of stubble-ground and rough turf, while the distant hill-tops were covered with a sombre growth of mullens. There was not a sprig of clover on the place, not an orchard tree, nor a reminiscence of a garden—only an old brown house and barn. But the prophetic eye of faith beheld the desert converted into a paradise. Every stone picked up, every fence corner cleared, every field thoroughly ploughed, every rod of fence built, every foot of trellis, every rose-bush and grape-vine and shade tree planted, which appeared in the dim perspective of the future, served to complete the fair idyllic picture of the early hope. Awaiting the fulfilment of the blissful visions the two maidens took service in the families of well-to-do farmers in the neighborhood, as sort of apprenticeship to their future task. They would not stay in the house but insisted on taking part in the field labors with the men.

In the following Spring they went to work with a will on their own land. Their wages in the Winter had furnished them with money beforehand, which enabled them to stock the little farm with several head of poultry, a pretty pair of Poland pigs, a good-looking horse, a motherly cow, together with a supply of clover seeds, and a few tools for daily use on the farm. The housekeeping was on the smallest scale. A great rug, which one had braided, was the only carpet for four years. The window shades were of newspapers, scolloped and adorned with much elaborate scissors-work. There were three antiquated chairs, presented by a neighbor, cushioned and draped with some old gown-skirts, and a light stand in place of a table. The service consisted of three plates and a platter, as many knives and forks, cups and saucers. The only other indoor possessions were some old kettles, a score of shining new milk pans, a couple of sweet new cedar pails, a broom, a small pile of books in blue and gold, a trunk full of old but precious magazines, an etching of Evangeline, and a splendid engraving of Longfellow sitting in a rocking chair.

The first evening was a strange experience. After everything was done, and the two girls sat down together, the silence was oppressive. One laughed and the other cried. They resolved, however, to subscribe for a newspaper, and after that everything began to do well. Their friendly neighbor plowed their fields they had devoted to clover, which they harrowed over and over again, and then profusely sowed with clover and timothy, red-top and blue grass, and orchard grass.

The liberal seeding was richly rewarded. The pretty trefoil came up everywhere like wheat, or a lettuce bed; the grasses were fine, thick and sweet; and the big farmers of a hundred acres came to marvel at the clover in the little meadows, and cut samples of the orchard grass to take away for show. Even the big hill, whose barren sandy top everybody said could not be seeded down, was covered to the very top with the tenderest grasses and sweetest clovers, and often on a summer morning the good horse could be seen standing there high against the clear northern sky, "serene with his satisfaction over his dewy breakfast," a statute to the enterprise and spunk of the two young ladies. While waiting for the month of May and corn-planting, they shouldered their axes and dinner-pails, and went over to their bit of forest to get up the year's wood after the manner of the model householder. The summer's work of the bucolic maidens succeeded to a charm.

Nor were the tasks of winter without an ample recompense. The sense of independence which comes as the lot of thrift and industry was in itself the highest enjoyment. They had avoided all debt save that which in due time the well fattened Polands would cancel. The meek cow, feeding through the autumn on golden pumpkins, enabled them with fragrant butter to fill the winter flour barrel. A surplus of potatoes purchased a store of groceries. Eggs week by week supplied an abundance of little items. A "lovely day's work" in picking apples on shares in the orchard of a neighbor had filled the tiny bin with choice fruit. During their brief leisure, various pieces of sewing provided hay for their sturdy roan. Spring finds them not in debt and more hopeful than ever of their plans. Thus, year after year the brave girls live on, "tugging away at great labors," but always cheery in the thought that they have lived comfortably so long, "cooing away to themselves that they are not in debt, and that their plans bid fair of success." Indeed the time had already come. The once despised little farm is now a green, grassy, leafy nest, with its gardens and its rosy clover meadows, and its rich upland pastures.

Probably these two women are almost as happy as they would be drudging in some man's kitchen for their board and clothes, having neither land, time nor money of their own.

The editor of the Fort Plain Register has his office and residence connected by telephone. On Monday Mr. Skidd of Little Falls, an old friend, called on the editor and expected to remain for dinner. The editor hurried to the telephone and shouted to his wife: "Mr. Skidd will be up with me to dinner; lay an extra plate." "Now," said the editor, "Mr. Skidd, you may converse with her." As the gentleman was about to approach the instrument these words were plainly heard: "You tell Mr. Skidd we don't keep a hotel on wash-day." Mr. Skidd excused himself for a few moments and was next seen eating fried clams in the Rainbow saloon on the corner.

SWINDLES PERPETRATED BY MAIL.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* has had access to the records of the Post Office Department and describes some of the frauds perpetrated upon the public, many of which have been curtailed through the vigilance of officers of the Department, and, in some cases, the designers have been arrested.

In a majority of these cases, says the *Tribune* correspondent, the integrity of the individuals accused of these swindles is attested by a formidable array of names of business firms, bank presidents and local magnates of various grades; and some of the most preposterous swindles of which the records treat bear the indorsement under official seal of court and law officials of the localities from which they are perpetrated.

A "SYNDICATE"—REVOLVERS FOR $3.

One of the most ambitious schemes revealed by the records of the Department bore the title of the United States Syndicate. The prospectus and other documents sent out by the promoters of the swindle were filled with high-sounding dissertations upon the influx of gold and the excess of exports over imports. The project was made to bear the appearance of having been initiated under a special act of Congress, and of being the medium through which the Treasury Department was seeking to dispose of certain millions of its bonds to people of limited means. A very seductive proposition to postmasters to become the agents of the "Syndicate" seems to have been the first and only direct approach to the public. The vigilance of Postmaster James, of New-York, seems to have been the chief obstacle to the success of this well-laid plot.

There is some reason to believe that the establishment extensively advertised as the Western Gun Works was first started in good faith. Its engagement to send "good revolvers" to each remitter of $3 was for a time complied with. The goods were purchased from a firm in New-York, and thousands of revolvers were sent out through the mails. After a time, however—and when the business had become very extensive—the revolvers suddenly ceased. The proprietors of the establishment then confined their attention solely to the receipt and division among themselves of the remittances which were coming in in great numbers.

This, of course, could not go on forever; and one morning the proprietors all decamped. They, however, left written orders with an agent for the receipt of their mails from the Post Office, and private instructions to deliver the enclosures to the wife of one of the proprietors.

A day or two later the proprietor of the New York establishment from whom the revolvers had been purchased, and who seems also to have been a victim of the swindle, appeared upon the scene and took possession of all he could lay his hands on, as satisfaction for his debt. He seems to have attempted to make himself whole by continuing the business of sending revolvers in return for remittances received but he declined to fill the orders which had been received previously.

A REMARKABLE WATCH.

One printed circular runs as follows:

"The solargraph watch, awarded a medal at the late fair, is a combination invention of the ancient sun dial and the mariner's compass. Its extreme simplicity excites the wonder and surprise of all when they realize what it accomplishes. The solargraph watch is inclosed in a neat metallic case, and is as small and compact as the smallest ladies' watch. It is furnished with a neat chain, and is worn in the vest-pocket like any watch."

A sample "solargraph watch" is found among the papers dealing with the subject. The "neat metallic case" is of the value and general appearance of a small blacking-box. The "neat chain" is of the kind found by lucky purchasers of penny prize packages of candy. The internal "works" of the "watch" consist of a paper dial and a tiny magnetic needle. The whole arrangement may have cost five cents.

The letters of about a dozen firms seem to have been stopped for dealing in this and similar frauds through the mails.

A COLORADO LAND SWINDLE.

"The Denver Land Company" is the title under which a species of fraud very common fifteen or twenty years ago, but more rare of late years, has just been successfully perpetrated.

The prospectus of the company makes a very brilliant showing, of course. It is illustrated with wood-cuts of the prominent public buildings of Denver, and sets forth in glowing terms the advantages, present and prospective, of a residence in that growing centre. The population is given as forty thousand. The mining and other industries are described in detail, and the possession of building lots is made to appear as a most desirable thing. It says:

"Great cities are the outgrowth of great countries. Twenty years ago Denver was a small trading post on the frontier; now it is a large city with numerous churches, hotels, theatres, street-railroads, gas-works, water-works, gold and silver smelting and refining works, with a United States Mint, and is the great railroad centre of the West."

The company promises to send by return mail to any one sending within sixty days his name and post office address a clear warrantee deed to a lot 25 feet front by 125 feet deep in North Denver, Colorado, clear of all taxes. The only condition is contained in the following paragraph: "Applications for city lots must be accompanied with one dollar for each lot to pay cost of making and acknowledging deed, postage, etc." A certificate of title signed by W. C. Sandess, County Clerk and Recorder, is appended.

The company explains its extraordinary liberality as follows:

"As the tide of immigration is now in this direction, it is the company's interest to have people locate in Denver and on their property. * * * The company does not give every lot away, but each alternate one, and does not expect that every person who gets a lot in North Denver will come here, but a great many will, and will induce their friends to follow."

The success which attended this effort may be judged by an incidental mention in one of the reports upon the subject, dated November 6, that eighteen money orders had been paid to the Denver Land Company that morning, and by a telegraphic report dated two days later, stating that hundreds of ordinary letters were arriving daily, presumably containing remittances of $1 or more.

The nature of the fraud may be judged by the following extracts from the reports made by agents of the Post Office Department:

"As I understand, "North Denver" is a tract of wild land thirty miles from this city. It is in another wild country, and the lots are being advertised and sold as North Denver, which name itself carries with it the impression that it is an addition or a suburb to this city. The apparent object is to dupe people into buying in the belief that they are getting property contiguous to Denver."

The same agent, in a later report, says: "I have learned to-day the exact situation of the land platted as North Denver. It is thirty-four and a half miles northeast of Denver and entirely unimproved."

The result of the investigation is summarized in the telegraphic report that the managers of the fraudulent Denver Land Company, whose registered mail and money orders are stopped, have been arrested and committed."

PIANOS AND COUNTERFEITS.

The "unparalled offer" of the Bristol Piano Company is such a manifest humbug that it is a marvel that anyone should have been duped by it. A flaming poster with a wood cut of a grand piano contains an offer to send free "a beautiful piano, solid black walnut case," etc., to "any person who will forward us a list of twenty persons in their locality who have no instrument and who you think would be liable to purchase a piano." The significant condition is appended that the person sending the list shall enclose $2.25 "to cover expenses of boxing, packing, etc."

The sawdust swindle or something akin to it appears in a slightly varied form. A circular beginning "Do you know a good thing when you see it? If so keep this to yourself," was sent out from Jackson, Mich. It embodied an offer to send for $3 in good money five counterfeit lives gotton up in unsurpassed style of workmanship, and by a new process made to appear worn and stained as if they had long been in circulation.

This circular was followed in a few days by a second, purporting to emanate from the office of the Jackson Secret Service Detective Association, asking the cooperation of the person to whom it was addressed in detecting and bringing to punishment a gang of counterfeiters who had successfully eluded the efforts of the Government to find them, and whose wares were of a character to defy the efforts of the best experts to detect them.

The second circular was of course only designed as an indorsement of the value of the goods advertised in the first, and to excite the cupidity of the intended dupe to whom both were addressed.

The Postmaster, in forwarding the documents, reported incidentally, that he had several registered letters for the address given in the first circular. Chief Brooks, of the Treasury Secret Service, to whom such schemes are as an open book, first brought this matter to the attention of the postal authorities. In his letter he says that "like the traditional Celtic flea" they would doubtless soon skip away to other and fresher fields of enterprise.

How Postage Stamps are Made.

In printing, steel plates are used, on which two hundred stamps are engraved. Two men are kept hard at work covering them with the colored inks and passing them to a man and girl, who are equally busy at printing them with large rolling hand presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put into use in case of necessity. After the small sheets of paper upon which the two hundred stamps are engraved have dried enough, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes, and other vegetables mixed with water, which is better than any other material, for instance, gum arabic, which cracks the paper badly. This paper is also of a peculiar texture, somewhat similar to that used for bank notes. After having been again dried this time, on racks, which are fanned by steam power, for about an hour, they are put in between sheets of pasteboard and pressed in hydraulic presses, capable of applying a weight of two thousand tons. The next thing is to cut the sheets in half; each sheet when cut, of course contains one hundred stamps. This is done by a girl with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to two other squads, who in as many operations, perforate the paper between the stamps. Next they are pressed once more, and then packed and labelled, and stowed away in another room, preparatory to being put in mail bags for despatching to fulfil orders. If a single stamp is torn, or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of one hundred stamps is burned. Five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. For the past twenty years not a single sheet has been lost, such care has been taken in counting them. During the process of manufacturing, the sheets are counted eleven times.

Old-Time Financiering.

In ye olden time, when the old Bank of Albany first opened its doors, a customer made application for a loan of a few thousand dollars. He was perfectly good; so the question that bothered the cashier was not the applicant's solvency, but the kind of money he should pay him in—the new and pretty bills of the bank or in gold. Being unable to decide so important a question, he called a meeting of the directors. Chairs were drawn to the great fire-place, thirteen clay pipes were lighted, and discussion ensued upon the proposition to pay out the new currency. No satisfactory conclusion was likely to be arrived at, until the following speech was made by one of the number:

Gentlemen of the Board, these bills of ours, received to-day have cost this bank a large sum of money. The engraver, the printer, the paper-maker, the incidentals, all have to be paid. The thought of these expenses, so justly incurred, does not staggger me in the least, for the bills are very fine and an ornament to the bank. But gentlemen, when it is proposed to send these new bills into the far West, there to be traded for cattle, torn soiled, and perhaps utterly destroyed, I for one, most solemnly protest. I venture this moment, gentlemen, to assert the opinion that should you be so unwise as to allow these new bills to be sent north and west beyond Lansingburg, Schenectady and away the other side of Utica (as I understand this man proposes to take some of them), you will never see them again so long as the Bank of Albany has an existence or name!

The Belle's Stratagem.

There are more ways of eluding the vigilance of lynx-eyed guardians than by a ladder of ropes from a chamber window, as the sequel will show. About the middle of last week two young ladies and two gentlemen, all apparently in mourning, paid a morning visit to a church in a quiet neighborhood in St. Anne's Ward. On their entering the church the door was closed and locked, and the ladies—leaving the gentlemen to disencumber themselves of their overcoats and draw forth their white kid gloves—retired behind the pulpit, whence, having relieved each other of the habiliments of woe, they shortly emerged in full bridal attire. The object of their visit was now patent, and the clergyman, accompanied by a minor official, appearing from the vestry, joined the metamorphosed mourners at the altar, when the nuptial ceremony was gone through. The gentlemen then resumed their overcoats; the ladies again retired to their impromptu robeing room, and reappearing in their mourning costumes, the happy party left the church, looking as demure as though their visit had been for the purpose of inspecting a tablet erected to the memory of a defunct relative.—*London paper.*

Pithy Paragraphs.

"Young Love's Dream" depends largely upon the amount of mince pie Young Love ate at dinner.

If every person would be half as good as he expects his neighbor to be, what a heaven this world would be.

Paragraphers all remind us we may make our jokes sublime, and by stealing keep beside us cords of copy all the time.

Death is like the thunder—we are alarmed at the sound of it, but it is only formidable from that which preceded it.

"Cut and come again," as the girl said to her lover when she heard the old man stumbling around in the dark.

To attain long life: Love nothing too violently; hate nothing too passionately; fear nothing too strongly.

The best lip salve is a kiss. This remedy should be used with caution, as it is liable to bring on an affection of the heart.

People are apt to fall in love with those who are beautiful at sight. But to retain love one must have truth, tenderness and constancy.

I believe that the want of our age is not more "free" handling of the Bible, but more "reverent" handling more humility, more patient study, and more prayer.

We cannot live probabilities. The faith in which we can live bravely and die in peace must be a certainty, so far as it professes to be a faith at all," or it is nothing.

Nothing does so fool a man as extreme passion. This doth make them fools which otherwise are not, and show them to be fools which are not.

There are many masked faces in life, and if by some superhuman power these masks should be suddenly torn off what a sight one half of the world would present to the other.

Housekeepers may be glad to know that jelly covered with pulverized sugar will keep, without mould if it is set away on a high shelf where small boys cannot get at it.

"The class in grammar will please stand up now, and answer this question: How do you parse the word dollar?" "Please, sir, if it is a trade dollar, you parse it for ninety cents."

"Twenty years ago," says a colored philosopher, "niggers was wuf a thousand dollars apiece. Now dey would be deah at two dollars a dozen. Its 'stonishin' haw de race am runnin down."

Mallyrand wrote a lord who had bored him: Dear Lord Blank,—Will you oblige me with your company on Wednesday next, at eight o'clock. I have invited a number of exceedingly clever people, and do not like to be the only fool among them."

How many take a wrong view of life, and waste their energies and destroy their nervous system in endeavoring to accumulate wealth, without thinking of the present happiness they are throwing away.

A Yankee woman recently married a Chinese laundryman, and in three days thereafter, the unhappy Celestial appeared at a barber's shop and ordered his pigtail to be cut off saying, in explanation: "To muchee yank."

The Zulu lady wears her wedding ring in her nose. A double purpose is thus served. It discourages promiscuous kissing, and she is in little danger of losing her ring. She always nose where it is.

French history in the past hundred years exhibits three women who have perhaps experienced more splendor and more bitter grief and mortification than any other three women in the world—Marie Antoinette, Josephine and Eugenie.

A stage-driver in the White Mountains when asked by a New Yorker what he thought of the Notch, replied: "Well, I was born around here, you know, and I don't mind it so much. But if I should go down to New York I reckon likely I'd gawk around considerably myself."

Counting all the sailing vessels and steamers together the civilized world has 18,125,473 tons afloat, of which 8,139,703, or not much less than one-half, are under the British flag. The leading nations are Great Britain, United States, Norway, Canada, Germany, Italy and France.

A poetess sings, "I love thee every hour." That's right. Girls who love a fellow only four or five hours out of the twenty-four and bestow their affections upon several other chaps during the remaining hours of the day, are what the New York custom officers would call "frauds in silk." She should love him every hour, or not at all.

An abundance of guests and limited lodging rooms caused Jimmie to be "slept out" at a neighbor's. On arising in the morning he was invited to remain to breakfast. "I guess not," he replied, "we have mighty good breakfasts at our house when we have company."

A Romance of Royalty.

There is a romantic story connected with the marriage of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, who lately celebrated their silver wedding. He married a princess who was almost a shepherdess. She lived in the mountains with her sisters and father—Duke Maximilian Joseph, a near relative of the King of Bavaria—a kind of country gentleman, who dressed himself in coarse cloth and his daughters in wool. She had not been brought up for the throne, and it was one of her sisters that they destined for the youthful Emperor. But one beautiful summer evening Francis Joseph made his appearance at Prince Maximilian's residence, situated on the borders of Lake Traun. Francis was in hunting costume, and it was just dusk when he reached the chateau. Before entering, he remained a few moments on the lawn, talking to the four elder daughters of the Prince, from whom he was expected to select his bride. While he stood there a young girl, a mere child—she was only fifteen then—came out of the woods, that formed a circle round, and advanced across the open space towards the group. She was slender, beautifully formed, and her movements were willowy and graceful. A splendid hound walked by her side. Her soft white drapery floated lightly around her, and her beautiful hair fell over her shoulders in rich golden masses—it has grown dark brown now, but is as luxuriant as ever, and the Empress wears it in eight massive braids, which, wind round her head, forming a diamond that many would envy as much as the royal circlet. The imagination of the Emperor was seized by the beautiful form and motion of the girl, heightened as they were by the charm of the evening and the loveliness of the scene. He neglected no opportunity to cultivate the acquaintance of the "forest fairy," as he called her. He devoted himself to her exclusively at a ball which took place at Ischl a few days after the first meeting. Her charming disposition and her brilliant wit completed the conquest that her beauty had commenced. The match was soon arranged, and the marriage took place in the succeeding year.

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Farm, Garden & Home.

Brief articles, suggestions, and results of experience relating to Farm, Garden or Household management are invited from our readers interested in such matters.

ABOUT SUGAR BEETS.

The needful conditions to insure a good crop of sugar beets are: Deep plowing, thorough harrowing, good fertilizing, early planting, plenty of seed, timely thinning out, careful hoeing and weeding. With these conditions a good crop is certain.

Mr. W. W. Harris of Cumberland, Me., President of the State Board of Agriculture, says he has raised beets every year for five years. He first raised the genuine sugar beets in 1878 to the extent of two acres. His soil is clay loam. In 1877 it was worn out grass land, cutting only half a ton to the acre. That spring (1877) he ploughed it and put in turnips, using no manure except Stockbridge's special manure for turnips and got a fair crop. In the spring of 1878, underdrained the land and then ploughed it once nine inches with Frye's No. 3, steel plow.

Then harrowed it thoroughly with Share' harrow: marked out the rows thirty inches apart and two inches deep with a light horse hoe; then strewed the best fertilizer in the drills at the rate of three bags (600 pounds) to the acre, then covered the fertilizer about one inch deep, ran a seed drill over the fertilizer and used plenty of seed, late in May. The drill covered seed about one inch deep. When the beets were about the size of a slate pencil he thinned them out, leaving only one beet to each eight inches in the rows. This thinning out and the first weeding was the only work he did by hand. He afterwards cultivated them with a horse cultivator twice only. The crop was 22 1-2 tons per acre. The only manure used on the land for the past two years was the Stockbridge fertilizer. Upon the land which was thoroughly manured this year a good crop of sugar beets can be raised with best fertilizer alone next year.

Salt as a Fertilizer.

There is a

THE ROCKLAND GAZETTE.

Thursday, December 25, 1879.

☞ Rev. Dr. Talmage has been acquitted, by a two-thirds vote of the Long Island Synod, of the charges preferred against him. No appeal was taken to the General Synod of the Presbyterian Church, and this ends the case against him.

☞ The Biddeford *Union* says Saco was counted out [same as Rockland] because the names of a majority of the Aldermen were not affixed to the certificate of the returns. Biddeford was in the same predicament, but the officers were notified of the omission, and an Alderman went to Augusta and rectified the error.

☞ A Washington despatch says the President will send to the Senate his nominations of supervisors of the census on the 7th of January. There is no truth in the story that the supervisors will be equally divided between the two parties. The President will seek to appoint only the best men, and political considerations will be left as much as possible out of the account.

☞ Secretary Sherman's friends understand, that during his visit to New York, this week, there will be a consultation of eastern gentlemen who are favorable to him as a presidential candidate, with a view of arranging a plan of procedure. Gen. Robinson, chairman of the Ohio Republican committee, has been in consultation with the secretary, Col. Moulton and other Sherman men.

How would it do for Esq. Rounds of Calais to write a novel entitled, "The mystery that never existed, or How I made a Dodo of myself?"—*Lewiston Gazette.*

Well, perhaps it would "do" very well provided a chapter or two were added to it giving a brief history of the experience of Col. Waldron in Portland, in his capacity of Deputy State Constable; especially the seizure he thought he made in the store of Mr. James McGlinchy!

☞ Whatever excuse or palliation there may be for Gov. Garcelon and his Council in counting out, in such a wholesale manner, Senators and Representatives who were legally elected, on the ground of informalities in the returns, there is not the shadow of an excuse for their action in the cases of Skowhegan, Farmington, Cherryfield and the Exeter and Garland district. There were no informalities in the returns from these places and the action of the Governor and Council was not warranted by either Constitution, law or precedent.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury says that during his visit to New York, he will consult with the leading bankers and financiers as to the probability of floating a 3 1-2 per cent. bond for refunding purposes. The secretary still says he does not believe the government can place successfully a bond paying less than 4 per cent. but Mr. Wood, chairman of the ways and means committee, says there are responsible bankers who will take a 3 1-2 per cent. bond at par. In reply to this, Mr. Sherman says he has heard of no such offers, but, if they are made by responsible parties, he will use all his influence to have a 3 1-2 per cent loan authorized by Congress.

☞ The Maine State Educational Association will hold its 13th annual meeting at Gardiner Dec. 31st and Jan. 1st and 2d. The statute makes its incumbent upon the State Superintendent of Schools "to take such measures as he may deem necessary to secure the holding of a State educational convention once each year with a view of bringing together teachers, school committees and friends of education generally, for the purpose of consultation with reference to the interests of common schools and the most approved methods for instruction." Lectures and papers, followed by discussions, will be given upon important educational questions.

☞ The *Lewiston Journal* mentions another specimen of the injustice of the Governor and Council in examining the returns. The return from the Republican town of Jay was rejected, because it was not sealed up in open town meeting, and the certificate of election as Representative was issued to the Fusion candidate in that class, where the Republican candidate was fairly elected. But the return from Democratic Buckfield, which was in the same predicament as that of Jay, was accepted, as, otherwise, a Fusion candidate would have been "counted out." Pretty justice this from the Governor and Council.

☞ The exports of the United States to Great Britain last year exceeded those of the previous year by over $35,000,000. The Consul at Liverpool, in his annual commercial report, says the most remarkable increase is in provisions. In 1874 Great Britain paid the United States for bacon and hams, beef, butter and cheese, $37,000,000; in 1878, $66,000,000. In breadstuffs the increase of last year over the previous year was $32,000,000; over 1874 the increase was $5,000,000.

☞ The vote of the town of Farmington for Representative was thrown out because, as the Governor and Council alleged, the whole number of ballots thrown was incorrect. The town clerk states that his return of the whole number of ballots *was* correct, as there were 842 pieces of paper bearing the words "For Representative." Of these the Republican candidate received 437, the Fusion candidate 401, and the name was cut from four other ballots. The Governor and Council, without notice, threw out the whole vote of Farmington and counted the vote of the plantation of Perkins, which is classed with Farmington, and which gave 14 votes for the Fusion candidate and 13 for the Republican candidate, and issued the certificate to the Fusionist.

Business Look.

Last week's shipment of boots and shoes from Auburn footed up 1141 cases, against 445 cases the corresponding week last year. The leather received during the week was 139,535 pounds, against 41,916 pounds the same week last year.

The prospect is that a very large quantity of lumber will be cut on the Penobscot and its tributaries during the winter. Already very many more and larger crews have entered the woods than last season. If the season is favorable for logging operations, a very large quantity of lumber will be harvested. The demand for lumber next spring promises to be be greatly increased over that of the present season, and with the large saw mills all in full operation a large quantity of logs will be required to meet the demands. The drive of twenty-five millions, which was hung up last summer in Ripogenus Lake, will put in an appearance early and will help to swell the amount.

The value of foreign exports from Portland, last week, amounted to $194,342.12. Included in these exports were 68,670 bushels of wheat, 48,407 bushels of rye, 17,198 bushels of barley, 10,000 bushels of oats, and 68,670 bushels of peas.

About two weeks ago work in the Oriental powder works at Gorham was ordered to be stopped, and many of the workmen were given temporary furloughs. Several gentlemen appeared on the scene simultaneously with the suspension of work and commenced examining the property, taking a careful account of stock, and after five days close work left the place. In the meantime the unfinished saltpetre refinery works are advancing towards completion, and it is suspected that active work in powder making and saltpeter refining will soon commence again. It is surmised that the Oriental Company have either sold out or that other parties have purchased an interest in the property. Mr. Dupont, the great powder maker from New York, was present as an interested party in the examination.

The Lisbon and Webster Case.

The towns of Lisbon, Webster and Durham are classed together for electing a Representative, and Mr. Thomas, a Republican, was elected by a large majority. But the Governor and Council threw out the votes of the Republican towns of Lisbon and Webster and accepted those of the Democratic town of Durham, declaring Mr. Beal, the Democratic candidate, elected. The ground on which the returns from Lisbon and Webster were thrown out was upon the judgment of one member of the Council (probably Mr. Fogg) that the signatures of the Selectmen were all in one handwriting. No evidence was taken in the matter, neither were the Selectmen called upon to explain.

The Selectmen of Lisbon now come forward and state that they individually signed the returns and that one of their number was assured by a member of the Council that their return was in all respects correct. The Selectmen of Webster, one of whom is a leading Democrat, also make affidavit, that they each, separately and in the presence of each other, did sign the returns in open town meeting.

It is stated that Mr. Beal, the Democrat, to whom has been issued the certificate, will decline to take the seat awarded to him by Gov. Garcelon and his Council.

The Sure Test.

It is asserted by a large portion of the Republicans that the "Counting Out" by the Governor and council is in pursuance of a deliberate plot to subvert the clearly expressed will of the people at the ballot-box and to reverse the undoubtedly legally elected Republican majority in the Senate and House. It is claimed by the advocates and apologists for the Governor and Council that they have simply acted in accordance with their strict legal obligations without reference to the interests of one party more than another.

If the "counting out" is a part of a deliberately fraudulent scheme, every man receiving a certificate as Senator or Representative who knows he was not elected, will go to Augusta and claim his fraudulent seat.

"If the "counting out" was such a deliberately planned scheme, the Fusion majority in the "counted in" Legislature will proceed (if not prevented against their efforts) to organize the State government before determining who have been elected in contested cases, as a part of the scheme to perpetrate a gigantic fraud and overturn the will of the people.

If the "counted in," but not elected, members are not parties to a deliberate fraud, and if they are honest men, they will promptly refuse to *take* or to *hold* seats to which they *know* they were not elected. By this test their future reputation for honor or infamy will be determined.

If the Democrats and Greenbackers in the Legislature are *not* parties to a deliberately planned fraud, their *first* business after the organization of the two Houses will be *to ascertain who were actually elected* in all cases where seats are contested or claimed by persons not holding certificates from the Governor and Council.

It remains for the party of "reform"—the party that has made much talk about "the purity of the ballot box," etc., to demonstrate whether it will endeavor to take and hold the State government by the reversal of the decision of the ballot box, or whether it will prove itself undeserving of the charges of infamous design which have been made against it and to which the action of its "returning board" have given color, even in the eyes of its most conservative opponents.

The Skowhegan Fraud.

A Denial from Mr. Gould.

It having been stated that in the proceedings of the Governor and Council, in throwing out the Republican ballots cast in Skowhegan, they acted upon the advice given them by A. P. Gould, Esq., who was their legal adviser, Mr. Gould clears his hands of this affair in the following letter to the *Bangor Commercial*:

THOMASTON, Me., Dec. 18, 1879.

To the Editor of the Bangor Commercial:

A copy of the Commercial was shown me to-day containing a letter from an Augusta correspondent stating that I had given it as my opinion that the Skowhegan vote could legally be thrown out for want of some compliance with the law in the ballot. This statement is wholly incorrect. I never was consulted about the Skowhegan return, and I did not know anything about it until to-night. Will you please make this correction in justice to me? I was asked, while at Augusta, the general question, without reference to any particular town, whether the Governor and Council could consider a violation of the statute, in the form or order of the ballot; and gave a most emphatic negative answer. But I did not know there was any question about the Skowhegan vote until I saw the statement in the Commercial above referred to. I have given no opinion concerning the power of the Governor and Council over the returns, except such as would be approved by all sound lawyers, and as I am ready to maintain anywhere; and have uniformly and repeatedly asserted it as my opinion that the Governor and Council had no power to go into the proceedings of the meeting on election day, except as to the making and sealing of the returns in open town meeting.

Very truly, A. P. GOULD.

Counting the Votes.

The Augusta correspondent of the *Portland Advertiser* explains the position taken by the Governor and Council in making up the list of Senators and Representatives who appear to be elected to the Legislature of 1880. He says they have thrown out the returns from about 50 towns and cities. The exclusion of these returns gives certificates to 8 Opposition Senators and 17 Representatives, who were supposed to be defeated, and 12 Republican Representatives elect receive no certificates. The Senate, thus revised and corrected, is Opposition 20 to 11, instead of Republican 19 to 12, and the House is Opposition 78 to 51, instead of Republican 90 to 61. Instead of a Republican majority of 36 on joint ballot, there will be, at the organization of the Legislature, an Opposition majority of 26.

The eight Senators counted in are,—

Daniel W. True, Portland.
William R. Field, Brunswick.
Edward A. Gibbs, Bridgton.
Rodolphus P. Thompson, Jay.
Isaac T. Hobson, Wiscasset.
James R. Talbot, East Machias.
John Q. Dennett, Biddeford.
Ira S. Libby, Limerick.

The seventeen Representatives counted in are,—

Leonard H. Beal, Durham.
T. B. Swan, Poland.
Alfred Cushman, Sherman.
John H. Brown, Haynesville.
Jason C. White, Wilton.
Lewis Voter, Farmington.
George W. Johnson, Industry.
James Frye, Sullivan.
James W. Clark, Nobleboro.
O. N. Bradbury, Norway.
F. W. Hill, Exeter.
Daniel Snow, Skowhegan.
Harper Allen, Smithfield.
Joshua E. Jordan, Stockton.
James M. Leighton, Perry.
Aaron H. Woodcock, Princeton.
Stephen D. Lord, Lebanon.

"The Governor and Council," says this correspondent, "do not profess to have been uninfluenced by political considerations. They do not profess to have been impartial judges. They do claim, however to have acted strictly within the limits of the law. The law permitted them to issue certificates to men who were not elected, and to withold them from men who were elected, and they have done it. They appeal to the face of the returns, to show that what they have done is warrented by law."

The correspondent then proceeds to state what is necessary to constitute a correct return. That it is requisite the returns should give the whole number of ballots, the names of the candidates, the number of votes for each, not merely in figures but in words, and to be made up in open town meeting, signed by a majority of the selectmen and by the town clerk, and then and there sealed. In cities, the aldermen are to be in session within twenty-four hours after the election, and the returns from the ward officers are then to be compiled in like manner, and signed by a majority of the selectmen and by the city clerk.

The return from Augusta, he says, gave instead of the whole number of ballots the whole number of votes. As there were two votes for Representatives on each ballot, the number of ballots was exactly doubled. This, however, was adjudged a clerical error, and the return was allowed to stand. In other cases the number of ballots was omitted, and in others the number of votes appeared to be greater than the number of ballots, which is impossible. All such returns were rejected.

The return from Portland was thrown out because "scattering" votes were reported instead of the names of the candidates. Frank C. Nickerson was counted out in the Linneus class by a return of 43 votes in Orient for Frank Nickerson. Edward K. Hall was counted out in the Nobleboro' class by a return of 258 voters in Newcastle for E. K. Hall. George S. Hill, town clerk, and Frank W. Hill, selectman, of Exeter, were opposing candidates, and both signed a return showing the number of votes for G. S. and F. W. Hill. The return from Garland, classed with Exeter, gave the full names. The Council decided that there were four candidates and issued a certificate to F. W. Hill, who had a plurality. If the votes intended for the two candidates had been counted, George would have been summoned. The returns from Rockland, Bath, Saco and Lewiston were signed by only three aldermen, in each case—less than a majority. The blanks were ruled for three signatures, and it is believed by some people that this trap was set for the purpose of catching unwary clerks. The return from Cherryfield was rejected because Mr. Rae, one of the Cherryfield selectmen, was admitted to have been an alien at the time of his election in March, and this fact was held to vitiate all the acts of all the selectmen, including the authentication of the September returns, since a board of selectmen must consist of at least three members. Two selectmen do not constitute a board and cannot act until a third member is elected and qualified.

The return from Corinth was rejected because it did not bear the name of the town. The return from Stoneham was rejected because it was not made up in open town meeting. This defeated Mr. Andrews and elected Dr. Bradbury, in the Norway class. The returns from Webster and Lisbon were rejected because the names of the selectmen appeared to be written by one hand. The return from Searsport was rejected because it was not sealed. This defeated the Republican in that class and the Democrat was granted the certificate. The Republican vote in Skowhegan was thrown out because it was not printed like the Fusion ballot.

The returns from other towns were rejected for like, alleged informalities, although the return from Democratic Scarboro was held to be good though it was signed by a deputy clerk, while the return from Republican Vanceboro was rejected, though that was signed by the clerk *pro tempore*, appointed at the March meeting.

The number of votes for Senators was omitted on several returns from Cumberland and York. The numbers were given for one Senator, and dittoed for the rest. The dittoes were not counted.

The correspondent, who is known to be a pronounced Democrat, says "the Council do not shelter themselves behind the doubt of the constitutionality of the law of 1877, which permits the record to be substituted for a defective return. They say that the law of 1877 is permissive, not mandatory. The record may be substituted; the law does not say that it shall be. This substitution is left to the discretion of the Council; and they preferred not to allow the returns to be corrected by the records. They preferred to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the defects of the returns and by the language of the law of 1877 to exclude twelve Representatives elect from five cities from participation in the organization of the Legislature and election of a Governor and State officers. They preferred to give seats in the Legislature to eight Senators and seventeen Representatives who were not elected. It has all been done under the forms of law. They had a good cause to reject the returns. They had perhaps, lawful authority to refuse to allow the errors to be corrected. And they have done it avowedly for partisan purposes, to defeat the Republican candidate for Governor, secure the State offices and public printing, and pick up such other political plunder as may come in their way."

The Case of The People vs. The Governor and Council.

There can be no doubt that the popular disapproval of the action of the Governor and Council in their proceedings as a returning board upon the vote for Senators and Representatives is daily increasing in volume and force. This has not been a case where a popular or partisan outburst of indignation at a supposed political wrong has subsided upon a more dispassionate view of the circumstances and a consequent reversal of hasty and mistaken judgment, but rather one where the gravity of the offense has increased with each day's deliberation upon it, and where unexcitable and conservative citizens have grown to feel and express a warmth of indignation quite foreign to their usual temperaments.

Why is this feeling of disapproval and indignation so deep and wide-spread, and what, without partisan exaggeration, is the cause of this unprecedented arraignment of a Governor and Council of Maine before the bar of public opinion?

The indignation of the Republican masses—with which is joined the strong disapproval of no small number of Democrats—is not aroused because they cannot bear to see the administration of State affairs in the hands of their political opponents. Prompt, unhesitating, matter-of-course acquiescence in the undoubted decisions of the ballot-box has hitherto been a characteristic of the people of Maine, without distinction of party. This has been a principle which they would have stood by through every change of political fortune, as it is the vital principle upon which depends the life of the republic. Once permit the precedent to be established that the known will of the people, legally expressed at the ballot-box, may be set aside and reversed by the servants of the people whose duty it is to ascertain and transmit that decision (and who thus usurp the position of masters), and the very foundations of popular government are undermined. This is the offense and this is the danger that has aroused the popular alarm and indignation.

In stating the case of The People against the Governor and Council, let us first ask what, as a matter of fact, have the Governor and Council done, as the result of their examination of the returns of the votes for Senators and Representatives.

1. They have counted out 8 Senators and 17 Representatives who were clearly elected by the people, and whose election was capable of proof to the Governor and Council, under the forms of law framed to apply to such cases, and they have counted in an equal number of Senators and Representatives who as clearly were *not* elected by the people.

2. They have declared "vacancies" in the representation of five cities (entitled to 12 Representatives); solely for "informalities" or slight errors or omissions in the returns, in all of which cases the Representatives were duly elected and their election capable of proof by such correction of the returns as is provided for by law.

3. They have refused to obey or be guided by chapter 212 of the public laws of 1877, providing for the correction of erroneous returns.

4. They have assumed clearly unlawful powers in that they have gone behind the returns and thrown out the vote of a town on account of the (falsely) assumed illegality of the form of the ballot, against the "repeatedly asserted" opinion of their eminent legal counsel that "the Governor and Council *had no power to go into the proceedings of the meeting on election day, except as to the making and sealing of the returns in open town meeting.*"

5. They have refused to exhibit the returns to those whose right it was to examine them, at such seasonable times as would enable those seeking such examination to protect their lawful interest in such returns.

These things, and the manner in which they were done, according to our best and most deliberate judgment, constitute a wrong to the people by the Governor and Council and a degradation of their position from that of guardians of the rights and interests of the public to that of the zealous and unscrupulous retainers of a political party or faction. In behalf of the Governor and Council it is urged that they determined to be governed in the examination of the returns solely by their obligations under the constitution; that they would count only those returns which legally were such, in their conformity to the requirements of the constitution and laws, without reference to the political complexion or effect of such returns; that they did so govern their official action, and that, therefore, neither any party, nor the people without distinction of party, have any just ground of complaint. It is urged on this ground, for example, that the Rockland return, lacking the signatures of a majority of the Aldermen, was not a return in a legal sense, any more than a blank piece of paper, or a newspaper report of the election would be a return, and that any lawyer knows that such a return could not properly be received.

If we should leave out of sight any law giving the Governor and Council further power or discretion in ascertaining the actual state of the vote in case of defective returns, and if we could believe that they took the position above indicated with a sole view to the single-minded discharge of public duty, in strict conformity to the constitution and with no intent to consider the interests of any party, the action of the Governor and Council might be accepted without severe criticism, and the responsibility for the result be laid upon careless or incompetent municipal officers. But the first obstacle to the acceptance of such a theory is found in the fact that 25 Republican Senators and Representatives who were elected have been counted out, while not a single Democratic or Greenback member elect of the Legislature has failed to receive his certificate. It is hardly conceivable that Democratic and Greenback town-clerks and Selectmen are so much more competent clear-headed and well-informed than Republican town officers, that all the original errors in the returns were on the other side! The average popular intelligence refuses to entertain this improbable hypothesis. The fact that the form of certificate sent out to the city clerks from the officer of the Secretary of State, contained only *three* blank lines for the signatures of Aldermen (whereas last year the blanks contained lines for *seven* names), while not a direct implication upon the Governor and Council, is an implication upon the Secretary of State and the strongest presumptive evidence of a mean and criminal political trick of *somebody*, by which city clerks were to be entrapped, under the cloak, if not by the connivance, of the Secretary of State, into sending returns which, by incomplete certification, should vitiate the election and deprive the cities of the State of their right of representation in the legislature. The very least that can be said of Mr. Gove is that he was culpably ignorant of his duty in sending such misleading blanks under the authorization of the State Department. He either *did not know* that the returns of votes from cities should be signed by a majority of the Aldermen, or knowing it, he sent out blanks specially ruled with spaces for *three signatures only*. But this is a digression.

But unfortunately we cannot acquit the Governor and Council upon the ground above stated, and for the following reasons:

First, because they have not kept to that ground, but have gone behind the returns and usurped powers not given them by the constitution and laws, as in the case of Skowhegan, above alluded to, where they have gone contrary to the explicit opinion of their learned Democratic counsel. We hold that they have also transcended their powers in assuming to enquire whether returns appearing to be in all respects regular were made "in open town meeting." A return appearing on its face to be in all respects regular is in our opinion of the law to be accepted as such by the Governor and Council and any investigation behind that is for the Legislature. On this point, also, there is a clear decision of the Supreme Court, given in November, 1871, in which the judges say that "the Governor and Council can only act upon the returns signed and returned by the proper officers, except in reference to the number of votes and persons voted for, the statute permitting no discretion in the performance of this duty."

Second, because they declined to obey and totally ignored a law of the State now in force, expressly designed to secure correct returns of the actual state of the votes, as given and counted at the polls. This law is section five of chapter seventy-eight of the Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 62 of the public laws of 1876 and chapter 212 of the public laws of 1877. This law provides that "the Governor and Council may receive testimony on oath to prove that the return from any town does not agree with the record of the vote of such town in the number of votes, or the names of the persons voted for, and to prove which of them is correct; and the return when found to be erroneous, may be corrected by the record." It also provides that "in order to ascertain what persons have received the highest number of votes, the Governor and Council shall count and declare for any person all votes intentionally cast for such person, although his name upon the ballot is, misspelled, or written with only the initial or initials of his Christian name or names; and they may hear testimony upon oath, in relation to such votes, in order to get at the intention of the electors and decide accordingly." It is further provided that "in all cases when a return is defective, by reason of any informality, a duly attested copy of the record may be substituted therefor."

Now in ignoring or refusing to obey this law the Governor and Council must have taken one of two positions: (1) they must have held this law to be unconstitutional and set it aside for this reason: or, (2) they must have regarded it as simply permissive, and not mandatory, and chosen to entirely disregard it.

If they took the first horn of the dilemma, they went out of their legitimate province and usurped the functions of the judiciary. It is for the Governor, one of whose constitutional obligations is "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," to obey the laws until they are pronounced unconstitutional by judicial decision—especially when he knows that to obey a law will aid to carry out the legally expressed will of the people, while to disobey it will defeat that will. If the Governor held a law to be repugnant to the Constitution, he should have submitted the question to that co-ordinate branch of the government whose province it is to decide it.

If they took the other horn of the dilemma, and declined to obey the law because they held it to be *permissive* and not *mandatory*, they virtually confess that while the law *permitted* them to so discharge their duties in examining the returns of the votes for Senators and Representatives as to ensure a certification of the actual result of the balloting, they chose, because that statute was not absolutely *imperative*, to so perform their official functions as to defeat the result at the polls and substitute for it another and an opposite result. But it is clear that in spirit, at least, this law is mandatory. Why was this law enacted, if it was not designed to be obeyed? The Governor and Council "*may*" receive testimony to prove that a return does not agree with the record. Why "*may?*" Simply because when the return is on its face regular, and there is no claim (upon examination by persons interested) that it is incorrect, there is no necessity for receiving testimony in the case. But when there is a claim of irregularity or error, the "may" has the force of *shall*." Again, the statute says that the Governor and Council "*shall*" count for any person all votes intentionally cast for him, and that they "may" hear testimony to get at the intention of the electors. Clearly, if the Governor and Council cannot decide from the face of the returns whether votes for "G. S. Hill" were intentionally cast for "George S. Hill," it is their plain duty to avail themselves of the method which the law provides for ascertaining the fact. It is no valid defense in common sense, in equity, in public justice, in official integrity or personal honor, although by legal quibble it may be held so, to say that the Governor and Council governed themselves strictly by the returns and that on the face of the returns alone they could not count votes bearing the name of "G. S. Hill" for "George S. Hill," because the Supreme Court had so decided in answer to interrogations before the statute of 1877 was enacted. But more conclusive than anything we have mentioned as to the mandatory force of the law is the explicit provision that that "the provisions of section five so far as they relate to the correction of returns and to ascertain for whom votes were intentionally cast, shall be applied to determining the election of * * * representatives to the State Legislature."

To sum up the whole case against Governor Garcelon and his Council, it lies in this: The provisions of the constitution and all the laws made in conformity thereto are designed to ensure the ascertaining and carrying out of the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box. The Governor and Council clearly and lawfully might have so discharged their duty as to give force and effect to the expressed will of the people, but they chose rather to so use their official position and opportunities as to obstruct and reverse it.

Congress.

Congress, after a session of about three weeks, adjourned over, last Friday, to the sixth of January, having transacted no important business. Hundreds of bills and resolutions have been introduced, and referred. The Fortification and the Pension appropriation bills have been passed. The expectation that no debate upon the currency or the negro question would take place was not fulfilled. These matters were brought up—the former in the Senate and the latter in the House—by Democratic members, who introduced resolutions concerning the legal tender question and the cause of the exodus of the negroes from Southern to Northern States. The resolution regarding the negroes was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Voorhees, Democratic Senator from Indiana, and it was opposed by leading Democrats from the Southern States. It was passed, every Republican member, with the exception of Senator Kellogg, voting for it, and about a dozen Democratic members voting against it. A committee was appointed, in accordance with the resolution.

Our European Letter.

From our regular Correspondent.

The present situation in Ireland. Counties in which the distress is chiefly felt. Causes to which the dissatisfaction is attributed. Queen Victoria's Cabinet and how it is regarded by the London Press, &c.

LONDON, ENG., Dec. 9, 1879.

An official report to the Government by the Irish Local Government Board as to the actual condition of Ireland has been made public. The report summaries the returns of the inspectors as to the state of the potato crop, the general harvest, the supply of turf which may be saved by the peasantry for their wants during the next winter and spring, and the condition and prospects of the poor in regard to the potato crop. As to the latter point there is not much variation in the reports, and potatoes are described almost everywhere as deficient in quantity, inferior in quality, and affected by blight. There will not be more than half an average crop. The general harvest appears to be inferior and the crops deficient and below those of last year. The oat crop is everywhere reported to be good and plentiful. This applies to all the four provinces, the exceptions, in which the general harvest appears to be fair, being parts of Donegal and Londonderry, in Ulster; parts of Cork and Limerick, in Munster; and parts of Wicklow, in Leinster. The supply of turf is everywhere greatly deficient. Suffering and sickness are anticipated from this cause. A considerable quantity of turf is stated to have been cut this year, but it could not be saved owing to the continuous rain. In parts of each of the four provinces it is stated that coal could be easily obtained at reasonable prices, but this will not benefit the poor in many districts in the western and midland counties where turf is the only fuel used. In regard to the prospects of the poorer classes during the coming winter and spring in Ulster, considerable distress and destitution, as well as increased demands for relief, may be expected, owing to the failure of the turf supply, and the scarcity of employment. In Munster much suffering and want is anticipated, and unusual demands for relief are expected during the winter months, owing to the want of employment which is attributed to the straitened circumstances of the farmers, in consequence of the banks and loan companies having refused to make further advances of money and to the low prices obtained for cattle and butter. In Leinster a large increase in the demands for relief is anticipated, the farmers not being in a position to pay laborers, and employment, consequently, being scarce. In Connaught a serious amount of distress and increased demand for relief is expected during the coming winter. On the coast also, matters are in the same condition, this being partly owing to the decline in the employment of kelp burning. In other parts of the provinces much of the distress is due to the reduction in prices obtained for cattle and pigs, and to the farmers being deeply in debt to money-lenders and shopkeepers, and to the stoppage of their credit.

In London, whatever may be the feeling on the subject in the country, the present Government is far from being unpopular. This is sufficiently proved by the number of journals professing Liberal principles which, in common with the Eastern question and with foreign questions generally, support the Conservatives. Among these may be mentioned one penny daily paper, boasting of the "largest circulation in the world," the *Daily Telegraph*, one high-priced daily paper, which owes such political reputation as belongs to it to its articles on foreign affairs, the *Morning Post*, the principal evening paper, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and at least one weekly journal, the *Examiner*. In the large Liberal clubs, moreover, eight members out of ten seem to be content with the present Government. They are satisfied, that is to say, with its action in connection with foreign politics, and there is no domestic question just now before the country. One of the papers just mentioned is not, it is true, a supporter on all points of the Government policy. I mean the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, however, does not attack Lord Beaconsfield's Government on the ground that it does not follow the policy of abstention in foreign affairs, so dear to Liberals; but because it abstains too much, and because its action has been frequently wanting in energy. The great mass of moderate liberals hold the same principles in regard to foreign affairs that were held by Lord Palmerston's Cabinet at the time of the Crimean war. The Opposition, meanwhile, consists of two extreme and almost antagonistic elements: the aristocratic Liberals or "Whigs," as they might still be called, who would drive the present Ministers from office with a view to a redistribution of places, and the "advanced Liberals," who, in the event of the Government being defeated, would have no chance of attaining office, and who, at least, may be said to condemn Government measures with sincerity and from conviction. EDWARD.

☞ Major Dickey of Fort Kent and W. W. Perry of Camden, are named as candidates for Speaker of the Fusion House of Representatives.

☞ Mr. Sproul, the Fusion Representative from the Hampden and Veazie class, publishes a letter in the *Bangor Whig*, denouncing the counting out of members legally elected, pronouncing it a fraud, which he will not uphold either by voice or vote.

☞ A despatch from Augusta states that Gov. Garcelon acknowledges that the counting out of Mr. Burnham, Representative from the Ashland district, and the issuing of the certificate to Mr. Cushman, the Fusion candidate was an error, and that the summons to Cushman should be recalled and the seat given to Burnham. In this view he was supported by Councillor Brown and opposed by Mr. Fogg who contended that the count must stand as declared, no matter how many mistakes or errors should be proved.

☞ The *Portland Advertiser* states that last year Gov. Connor issued certificates to the Democratic Representatives from Portland, upon a return precisely like that which Gov. Garcelon and his Council have thrown out because it showed that Republican Representatives had been elected.

Supreme Judicial Court, Knox County.

DECEMBER TERM.

BARROWS, J., PRESIDING.
L. F. STARRETT, CLERK.
S. E. SHEPHERD, SHERIFF.
L. M. STAPLES, COUNTY ATTORNEY.
MISS ABBY PULSIFER, STENOGRAPHER.

Wm. Farrow vs. E. H. Cochrane et, al. Action of assumpsit to recover amount paid as premiums on a Policy of Insurance on his life issued by the New England Life Insurance Co. June 30th 1865. This Policy was procured through Defendants agency, and by terms of the application the Insurance was to be made payable to the wife and children of the Pltf; the Policy as issued by the company did not conform to the application in regard to payment of Policy, and was changed by the agents by adding the provision that it should be payable to the wife and children of the insured. Pltf. claims that the agents had no authority to make the change and that the Policy was not what he contracted for, and brings suit for amount paid thereon and interest. Case taken from the jury and reported to full Court. Mortland for Pltf. Pierce for Deft.

Mary Witham, libt., vs. John F. Witham. Divorce decreed. Kelloch for libt.

Mary E. Lovejoy, libt., vs. Edward L. Lovejoy. Divorce decreed. Gould for libt. Rice & Hall for libelee.

Sumner P. Eastman, libt., vs. Lizzie J. Eastman. Divorce decreed. Montgomery for libelee.

Maria M. Davis, libt., vs. Benj. F. Davis. Divorce decreed. Montgomery for libt.

Nellie T. Herrick, libt., vs. Melvin W. Herrick. Divorce decreed. Montgomery for libt.

Fred. H. Jones, libt., vs. Lizzie E. Jones. Divorce decreed. Montgomery for libelt.

Emeline Jones, libelt., vs. Henry Jones. Divorce decreed, $200 in lieu of allmony, besides dower. Bliss for libt.

Court adjourned finally on Saturday.

In the City.

Born Christmas lights, born pure and clear
Blaze out against the stormy sky,
From windows warm with Christmas cheer
And rosy tapers dancing high!
All sparkling, glowing greetings send,
From lip of love and heart of friend,
And bear to those who grieve alone
Glad tidings sent to every one.

Peal Christmas bells, peal loud and deep!
Ring out a merry Christmas chime,
Till darkened eyes forbear to weep,
And hard hearts glow with love divine:
In rippling music die away,
With ringing laughter glad and gay,
Till rich and full the dark night swells
With Christmas lights and Christmas bells!

✠ We wish everybody a merry Christmas!

✠ "Little Corinne" as "Cinderella," Jan. 7th

✠ There is a Gen. Hiram G. Berry Army Post in Malden, Mass.

✠ There was a private masquerade party at Merrill's Hall on Monday evening.

✠ The First Baptist and Universalist Sunday-schools will give Christmas concerts next Sunday evening.

✠ We hear the White Head fog whistle in this city the plainest when the wind is light from the South East.

✠ The storm of Monday made the first sleighing in this city, which was largely "improved" on Tuesday.

✠ 1000 in city of Rockland bonds 1892 were sold at auction in Boston, Wednesday the 17th inst. for 99 1-8.

✠ Prayer will be said and Holy Communion celebrated at St. Peter's Church on Christmas Day, at 10.45 A. M.

✠ No Cough Remedy ever offered to the public has given such universal satisfaction as the Syrup of Cedron. No disappointment.

✠ Hamilton Lodge of Good Templars give an entertainment at their lodge-room, Crockett Block this evening. Go and help them enjoy it.

✠ There hasn't been any guard put on the sidewalk on Broadway, near Park street, yet, neither have we heard of any one falling off, but expect to every day, as the walk is getting icy.

✠ The address of Rev. J. J. Blair, before the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday evening, is spoken of as very interesting, his text being, "What shall I do then, with Jesus, which is called Christ?"

✠ The Penobscot river having closed last Saturday, the steamer City of Richmond will make her terminus at Bucksport for the remainder of the winter. Fares and freight at summer rates.

✠ Mrs. Voso desires her customers to notice that her place of business will be closed for three months, from January 1st, until April, previous to which time she can execute no further orders.

✠ Agnes A. Houghton, of Boston, a popular elocutionist and actress of great promise, will soon produce in this place, Alex. Dumas's great emotional drama, Camille.

✠ The third lecture in the course at the Methodist Church, which was to have been delivered on Monday evening, by Rev. George Forsyth, of Bucksport, was postponed till further notice, on account of the storm.

✠ After you have digested your Christmas dinner and spent the afternoon in such festivities of the occasion as may engage your time, go in the evening to the Christmas Levee of the Steamer Company. The attractions are numerous and it will be a "big time."

✠ The old barn which was connected with the house of the late William Tillson, near Brown's corner, Ward 7, has been taken down and removed to a lot owned by Dr. Banks, a little further north, near the old schoolhouse. Mr. Gorham Butler occupies the old place named above.

✠ The entertainment given by the Young Ladies' Christian Alliance, at the Baptist vestry, on Tuesday evening, was a very pleasant occasion. There was an attractive programme of music and readings, and a variety of fancy articles and refreshments on sale. The net proceeds amounted to about $20.

✠ The "Bal Masque" under the auspices of Meservey's Quadrille Band, on New Year's eve, at Farwell Hall, promises to be a very attractive and popular occasion. The floor is to be under the efficient direction of Mr. H. M. Wise, with a corps of excellent aids, the music will be the best that Meservey can furnish, and the attendance, both of dancers and spectators, promises to be large.

✠ Rockland has not had a first-class dramatic entertainment in a long time and this amusement want is to be met on New Year's night by Mrs. Agnes A. Houghton, of Boston, an actress and elocutionist of marked ability, and though she has not hitherto fully adopted the stage as her profession, she has already attained a reputation as an artist of the very first order. Mrs. Haughton will play "Camille," in which character she has won very high praise from the press of Boston and other cities. She will be supported by Mr. H. W. Owen, of Bath, as "Armand," and by the well known actress, Mrs. Jane Parker, of the Boston theatre, members of the Bath Amateur Dramatic Club, and other talent. Seats will be on sale at Spear & Co.'s in a few days and the play should draw a full house.

✠ The *Courier* this week makes the "amende honorable" for a previous reflection upon the business character of the Gray Medicine Company, of Detroit. This company paid for its advertisement in our paper by giving us an acceptance on one of our own druggists. We know nothing about the merit of its medicines, but the business standing of the company we believe to be unexceptionable.

✠ The death of Miss Lilian E. Crie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Crie, on Monday night, after a lingering and painful illness, removes from her family and from a large circle of friends a young lady of most amiable disposition and many excellent qualities of mind and heart. She bore her sufferings with perfect Christian resignation and her death was a happy release. Her parents and friends have the sincere sympathy of their many friends in their affliction.

✠ At a full meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, held last Thursday evening, after the transaction of some special business for which the Board had been summoned, the action of the Governor and Council in depriving this city of its representation in the Legislature, in consequence of a technical omission in the certification of the returns, was considered and the following resolutions were introduced and adopted, by a vote of 5 to 2, Aldermen Mehan, Democrat, voting with the four Republican members of the board:

Whereas, The Governor and Council have failed to issue certificates to the Representatives elect to the State Legislature from this city, with holding the said certificates on account of alleged informalities in the return, and

Whereas, They have refused to allow the corrections of errors, thus acting in direct defiance of law and established custom and,

Whereas, The same infamous proceedings have been adopted in the case of other prominent cities of the State therefore.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that by such arbitrary and unwarranted action in thus attempting to nullify the will of the people, the Governor and Council reflect discredit on our State and dishonor to themselves and justly merit the condemnation of all good citizens. Be it further,

Resolved, That we desire our Representatives elect to co-operate with others in asserting their right to the position to which they were elected.

✠ On Monday a petition was put in circulation asking the Mayor to call a public meeting of citizens to express their views and take such action as may seem best with reference to the unprecedented proceedings of the Governor and Council in subverting the will of the people, and has received about 300 signatures. The May

CAMDEN.

CHRISTMAS.—The usual Christmas trees, and attendant gatherings, by the churches and private families will take place on Wednesday evening, the 24th inst. This being the evening for the regular meeting of the Camden Literary Society at the Universalist church, their meeting will be postponed until the Friday evening following.

THE WEATHER.—Last Sunday the people became early aware that they were enveloped in a cold wave. The thermometer fell at the Bay View House to 9 degress below zero, which, if we remember right, lacked only one degree of being as low as at any time during last winter.

POLITICAL.—Many of our citizens, including a goodly number of the more intelligent class who voted the fusion ticket, are expressing their indignation at the action of the Governor and Council in defeating the plain choice of the people for responsible offices, and if an election were held to day, the vote would be of a very different complexion from what it was last fall.

ALL SOUTH.—The meeting of the Camden Literary Club, last Wednesday evening, was quite interesting.—The Universalist sociable was held at Megunticook lower hall last Thursday evening and was very much enjoyed by those in attendance.—While so many able and influential papers, opposed to the Republican party are outspoken in their denunciation of the action of the Maine Governor and Council in defeating the will of the people, why is it that the *Camden Herald* attempts to find excuses for them.—Since our residence in Camden we have never seen so large and varied stock of Christmas goods as are being exhibited by our merchants at the present time.

WEST CAMDEN.

A Merry Christmas to all!

It takes two big fires to keep one warm these days, when the temperature is below zero.

Sunday the temperature was considerably below zero, but Monday it had moderated enough to give us a snow storm. This storm was expressly for the villages and cities on the sea-coast, as we had plenty of snow in the country.

"Oyster River Pond" was ahead of Chickawaukie this year for the first time since our remembrance; she lay peacefully beneath an icy veil, while Chickawaukie's waters were rippling in the breeze.

A donation for our pastor came off last Friday evening, at Miller's Hall. The Hall was nearly filled with old and young and many a kindly token was brought for him who dispenses the gospel to us. The receipts were all that were expected and more too. This is right friends, for "God loves a cheerful giver." All seemed to enjoy the occasion.

Our Philologalian Society is getting on nicely. Twelve persons were initiated last Thursday evening, and a number of petitions for membership received besides. Remember petitions have to lay over one week, and none under the age of fifteen years can join now.

We had a nice sermon from our pastor last Sabbath. The text may be found in the Acts of the Apostles, 9:6—"Lord, what wilt thou have me to do." P. PILGRIM'S UNCM.

WARREN.

A petition is in circulation for the exemption of toll-paying on what is known as the Upper Toll Bridge.

Mr. Edwin C. Rollins having moved the material for a house from the eastern part of the town is rebuilding on his lot lately purchased of Capt. O. J. Starrett.

Members of the Baptist society, with others assembled at the residence of Mr. Warren Smith on Friday evening. The donations on this occasion were very liberal and the society will not soon forget the valuable services Mr. Smith has so long rendered them as their chorister.

We understand that the Georges River Mills Co. are negotiating for the purchase of the house now occupied by Mr. U. N. Hovey. Complaint is made of the high price charged workmen for rent; and it is with the view of obviating this difficulty that the company are desirous of purchase. VOX.

UNION.

Sunday was the coldest day we have had. The thermometer was 11 below zero.

Several inches of snow fell on Monday which has very much improved the sleighing.

A young lady froze her ears going home from church Sunday.

Mr. William Green had some chloride of potass explode in his pocket Monday evening. The only damage done was done to his vest and pants. It burnt quite a hole in them.

Dr. Beecher of New Hampshire, homeopathic physician, has come here to locate. He is at present stopping at the Burton House.

Wednesday evening the Orthordox Sabbath School have a Christmas tree at the town hall. Thursday evening the society produces a drama called "Miriam's crime."

SOUTH THOMASTON,

Mr. Benjamin Emslie of South Thomaston started Tuesday morning for Washington D. C. with a large cargo of cut and polished granite monuments and tablets, with which he intends opening a large stone yard in that city. Mr. Emslie is an upright and honest young man; and, depending upon his own personal exertions and with his good management, he will certainly be successful in his business.

TEMPERANCE EDUCATION.—The Good Templars are making an effort to introduce temperance text books into the common schools in the State in order that this great reform may be placed on a safe basis for the generations to come. The Grand Secretary, Geo. E. Brackett, of Belfast, has just sent out the following form of petition to the 275 Lodges and the other temperance organizations:

To the Supt. School Committee or Supervisor of ——: In view of the misery and wretchedness caused in the community, and the moral and financial ruin entailed upon humanity by the use of intoxicating drinks, and for the purpose of promoting a better knowledge of the subject and creating a stronger public sentiment in favor of temperance, we the undersigned citizens of —— respectfully ask that TEMPERANCE TEXT BOOKS may be introduced into our schools.

We trust and expect this movement will meet with a hearty support from our citizens, as every one must acknowledge its importance, necessity and advisability. For further particulars address the Sec'y.

The bigest authority in New England, the State Assayer of Massachusetts after a careful analysis of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer certified that it is the best preparation for its intended purposes that has been exhibited for examination, that its constituents are pure and carefully selected for excellent quality, and that it forms an efficient preparation for promoting the growth of the hair and restoring the original color. This world-renowned preparation is for sale by all druggists.—*Record, Red Oak, Iowa.*

Cause and effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column. 2w3

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above. 1y51

—Miss Sawyer's Salve as now prepared is the best known. Price 25 cents. 1y26

—The Holman Liver Pad is the only *genuine*, and positively cures as advertised. 1y26

One pair of boots or shoes saved every year by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners. Dec.

—Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia restores gray hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, and is one of the finest dressings for the hair in the market. Parsons, Bangs & Co., Wholesale Drug'ts. 1y26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEORGE W. FRENCH,
Attorney AND Councellor at Law,
Thomaston, Me. 46m

DENTISTRY!
C. H. EVANS
Is now at his office, No. 254 Main St., near Thorndike Hotel. Prices to suit the times. 41

T. E. TIBBETTS,
DENTIST.
All branches of dentistry faithfully attended to at VERY REASONABLE PRICES. Teeth extracted without pain by Nitrous Oxide Gas. Great reduction in the price of artificial teeth. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Cor. Main and Winter Sts.
1y26rex

A. M. AUSTIN,
DENTIST,
OFFICE OVER T. A. WENTWORTH'S STORE,
BERRY BLOCK.
Dentistry in all its branches promptly attended to at REASONABLE PRICES.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain, by the use Nitrous Oxide Gas.
Rockland Jan. 1, 1879.

BIRTHS.

[Notices of Births and Marriages inserted free, but when sent by mail should always be accompanied by the name of the sender, as a guarantee of authenticity.]

In this city, Nov. 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm C. Ulmer, a son.

In Rockport, Dec. 3d, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Knowlton, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Dec. 20th, by C. A. Davis, Esq., Frank A. Robbins and Emma E. Lowell, both of Rockland.

In this city, Dec. 20th, by C. A. Davis, Esq., Fred F. Larrabee and Miss Susan A. Maddocks.

DEATHS.

[Notices of Deaths are inserted free, but obituary notices, beyond the date, name and age, must be paid for at the rate of 5 cents a line. Poetry 6 cts. per line.]

In this city, Dec. 22d, Lilian E., daughter of B. T. and H. E. Crie, aged 21 years, 2 months and 2 days. Funeral at the residence of her parents on Friday, at 1.30 P. M.

In this city, Dec. 22d, Amos Davis, aged 73 years, 3 months.

At Clarks Island, Dec. 18th, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Mary Fearon, aged 2 years, 10 months and 12 days.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ROCKLAND.

Arrived.

Ar 19th, schs J R Bodwell, Spalding, Portland; Proctorsetow, Grar, Brooksville; Sarah, Richardson, Mt Desert.

Sailed.

Sld 19th, schs S W Brown, Maddocks, Boston; Cora Etta, Eaton, Portsmouth, Va; Columbian, Webster, Castine; U S fire steamer, Woodbury, Warren, cruising; schs D Ellis, Torrey, N Y; 231, Calparaiso, Richardson, Mt Desert; Sarah, Richardson, do.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Corsica, Henry, from New York for Lisbon, put into Sligo Dec 2 with cargo damaged, and leaking badly. She had jettisoned 200 tons of coal.

sch Whitney Long of St George, Mar Richardson, from New York for Port Royal, with cargo of stone, sank in 5 fathoms Dec 28, off Cuttyhunk upon Tuper Diamond Shoal, near Cape Hatteras, NC, and will prove a total loss; crew, 7 in all, left on the vessel's boat, and are housed at the life saving station, No 22. She sank in 4 minutes, after striking.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SALEM—Ar 18th, sch Telegraph, Thorndike, Port Johnson.

EDGARTOWN—Ar 16th, sch America, Tarworthy, N Y for Boston; 18th, Silas McLeod, Spear, do for Salem; Charlie & Willie, Carver, do for Portland.

Ar 19th, sch Laura T Chester, Kent, N Y for Camden; Ned Sumter, Snow, Rockland for N Y.

NEW HAVEN—Ar 18th, sch Charlotte Jameson, Jameson, Pensacola.

NEW YORK—Sld 18th, schs Willie Lunt, Spear, for Boston.

Anchored at City Island 18th, sch Ben Bolt, for St George.

Ar 19th, schs Nettie Cushing, Robinson, Thomaston; E G Knight, Pratt, and Nile, Spear, Rockland; Petrel, Knight, Rockport.

Passed through Hell Gate 20th, schs Hallock, Holbrook, Port Johnson for Boston; Chase, Ingraham, Perth Amboy for do.

BALTIMORE—Ar 18th, barque F L Carney, Yates, N Y.

Cld 17th, schs Isaac Orbeton, Crockett, and Alison Bird, Drinkwater, Boston; sch Wm H Dudley, Kelley, St George.

WASHINGTON, DC—Ar 17th, sch R C Thomas, Thorkdike, Farmingdale.

VINEYARD HAVEN—Ar 19th, Allie Oakes, Beal, Rockland for N Y.

APALACHICOLA—Ar 12th, sch Joseph Souther, Waite, Cabarien, to load for Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH—Ar 19th, sch Maggie E Gray, Crockett, Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA—Cld 19th, sch Catawamtook, Kennedy, Dighton.

NEW ORLEANS—Cld 19th, sch Emerson Baker, DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Ar 22d, sch A P Ames, Auburn, Hayti (and sld for Philadelphia.)

PROVIDENCE—Ar 20th, sch Allie Oakes, Martin, Port Johnson.

WILMINGTON, NC—Ar 19th, sch Belle Brown, Hunt, Rockland.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ar 14th, ship Samuel Watts, Lermond, N Y.

Ar 21st, ship Edward O'Brien, Henry, Calino.

FOREIGN.

Ar at St John, N B, 18th, barque Jennie Harkness, Amesbury, Rockport.

Cld from Signapore, Nov 1, bark Henry A Litchfield, Drummond, Marseilles.

Parlor Lecture!

MISS POOR

Will read her paper on

'The Origin of Literature'

AT

Thorndike Hotel Parlor,

Tuesday Ev'ng, Dec. 30th,

AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Tickets 50 cts. Family Tickets, $1.00

NOTICE.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 17th, 1879.

ON the petition of John S. Case, for permission to erect and use an engine and boiler at the Steam Mill on the Snow Wharf so called:

He was instructed to give the notice required by law, that the Board of Aldermen will be in session, at their Rooms in the Berry Block, on Monday January 12th, A. D. 1880, at 7½ o'clock P. M., where all parties interested may appear, and the Board will take action on said petition.

Attest: CHAS. A. DAVIS, City Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 17, 1879.

ON petition of J. S. Willoughby for permission to erect and use an engine and boiler in the Shoe Factory situated on Limerock street.

He was instructed to give the notice required by law, that the Board of Aldermen will be in session, at their Rooms in Berry Block, on Monday, January 12th, A. D., 1880, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., where all parties interested may appear, and the Board will take action on said petition.

Attest: CHAS. A. DAVIS, City Clerk.

Rockland Brass and Iron Foundry Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Rockland Brass and Iron Foundry Company will be held at the Foundry Building, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20th, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and of transacting any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

A. F. AMES, *Treasurer.*

Rockland, Dec. 20, 1879. 3w4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECRET HOW to become Rich and Watch sent free. SHAW & Co., Augusta, Me. 4w4

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., AUGUSTA, ME. 4w4

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE ST., N. Y. 13w4

Cobb Lime Company.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Cobb Lime Co., will be held at the office of said Company, on TUESDAY, JAN. 6th, 1880, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

H. N. PIERCE, *Secretary.*

Rockland, Dec. 18, 1879. 2w3

School Notice.

THE city schools will commence on MONDAY, DEC 29th.

The School Committees will be in session at their room on SATURDAY, DEC. 27th, for the purpose of passing scholars to the Miscellaneous School, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. Per order of

2w3 SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Gilt Edge Visiting Cards very neat and pretty, printed at short notice at this office.

FARWELL HALL,

Wednesday, Jan. 7th, 1880,

The Amusement Sensation of the Season!

EVENING PERFORMANCE
AND
Grand Holiday Matinee
By the newly organized

LITTLE CORINNE OPERA COMPANY,

Including the wonderful child Prima Donna, LITTLE CORINNE KIMBALL, (6 years old,) and a Star Juvenile Combination, organized expressly for her support, embracing the wonderful Child Artist, Blanche Sherwood, (7 years old,) who created such a sensation as "Topsy," Bobby and Danny Daily, (famous as "Puck, Twin" and "Marks the Lawyer," Herbert Crowley and others, forming an unrivalled corps of

25 Juvenile Artists 25

In the Sparkling Operatic Burlesque, entitled

The Magic Slipper.

SCALE OF PRICES

For Evening.....50 cts. to all parts of house, with Reserved Seats.

For Matinee.....Children, 25 cts.; Adults, 50 cts

☞ Sale of Seats at Spear & Co's.—Evening, on and after FRIDAY Morning, JAN. 2; Matinee, on and after SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 3d.

For Railroad announcements, see Train Bills.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Lime Rock National Bank,

At Rockland, in the State of Maine, at the close of business, Dec. 12th, 1879.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$114,959 48
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	105,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents,	17,622 20
Due from other National Banks	12,219 [illegible]
Premiums paid,	3,459 00
Checks and other cash items,	1,371 67
Bills of other Banks,	5,264 00
Fractional currency (including nickels), specie (including gold Treasury certificates),	59 26
	5,612 40
Legal tender notes,	1,025 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation),	4,125 00
Total,	$300,542 94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	$105,000 00
Surplus fund,	7,000 00
Undivided profits,	2,208 78
National Bank notes outstanding,	95,400 00
Dividends unpaid,	587 50
Individual deposits subject to check,	82,225 01
Cashier's checks outstanding,	980 00
Due to other National Banks,	7,269 94
Due to State Banks and Bankers,	1,460 62
Total,	$300,542 94

STATE OF MAINE,—COUNTY OF KNOX, ss:

I, G. W. BERRY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statements true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. BERRY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of December, 1879.

W. H. TITCOMB, Justice of the Peace.

Correct—Attest:

A. K. SPEAR, THOS. W. HIX, RICHD C. HALL, } Directors.

1w4

REMINGTON SEWING MACHINES At SMITH'S.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Camden National Bank,

At Camden, in the State of Maine, at the close of business, Dec. 12th, 1879.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$57,113 77
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand,	2,700 00
Due from approved reserve agents,	10,018 71
Due from other National Banks,	455 73
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	1,910 00
Current expenses and taxes paid,	808 06
Premiums paid,	166 66
Checks and other cash items,	2,384 74
Bills of other Banks,	4,167 00
Fractional currency (including nickels),	4 35
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates),	239 65
Legal tender notes,	3,700 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (five per cent. of circulation,)	2,250 00
Total,	$143,369 49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	$50,000 00
Surplus fund,	1,265 00
Undivided profits,	3,679 32
National Bank notes outstanding,	44,950 00
Dividends unpaid,	68 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	13,841 92
Cashier's checks outstanding,	525 25
Total,	$143,369 49

STATE OF MAINE,—COUNTY OF KNOX, ss:

I, J. F. STETSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. F. STETSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of December, 1879.

T. R. SIMONTON, Justice of the Peace.

Correct—Attest:

J. F. HOSMER, H. L. ALDEN, H. B. CLEVELAND, } Directors.

1w4

Chickering, Bourne & Emerson Pianos At SMITH'S Music Store.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Rockland National Bank,

At Rockland, in the State of Maine, at the close of business Dec. 12th, 1879.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$248,505 24
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents,	23,266 64
Due from other National Banks,	15,171 77
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	10,500 00
Checks and other cash items,	6,080 00
Bills of other Banks,	15,281 00
Fractional currency (including nickels),	20 13
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	3,720 00
Legal-tender notes,	5,800 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),	6,750 00
Total,	$491,994 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	$150,000 00
Surplus fund,	40,000 00
Undivided Profits,	23,001 73
National Bank notes outstanding,	134,500 00
Dividends unpaid,	282 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	120,289 12
Demand certificates of deposit,	23,570 42
Due to other National Banks,	184 48
Due to State Banks and bankers,	136 03
Total,	$491,994 78

STATE OF MAINE,—COUNTY OF KNOX, ss:

I, G. HOWE WIGGIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. HOWE WIGGIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of December, 1879.

W. H. TITCOMB, Justice of the Peace.

Correct—Attest:

MAYNARD SUMNER, WM. H. GLOVER, JONA. WHITE, } Directors.

1w4

A RADICAL CHANCE
MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
13 Change Avenue, Boston, Mass.
(Between State st. and Faneuil Hall Square,) entirely refitted and refurnished. Good beds, good rooms and everything nice. The new proprietor will spare no pains to please his guests and prices will be as reasonable as elsewhere in Boston.
4w2 H. W. COTTLE.

Great Variety **HOLIDAY GIFTS** Selling Low
AT SMITH'S.

TO LET.

A STORY-AND-A-HALF HOUSE on the south side of Myrtle St., containing 7 rooms, all conveniently arranged. Pleasantly situated and very convenient.

Enquire of subscr. O. F. HIX, Corner Pleasant St.

GILT EDGE Visiting Cards, in a neat case, printed and sold at this office.

Remember Steamer Company's

Levee & Dance

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

New and Brilliant Attractions!

ALL ARE INVITED.

SCROLL SAWS!

Demas' Scroll Saw and Lathe,
Holly Scroll Saw,
Barnes' Scroll Saw.
New Rodgers Scroll Saws, Nos. 1 & 2.

BRACKET SAWS,
All sizes, 00 to 14.

BRACKETT WOODS
ALL THICKNESSES.
Black Walnut, White Holly, Mahogany, Bird's-Eye Maple, Spanish Cedar, Red Cedar, Ash, Oak, Ebony.

IMPRESSION PAPER,
SWISS CLOCKS,
BRACKET PATTERNS.
Files, Awls, Drills, Emery Wheels, Blowers, Sand and Emery Paper, Brass Pins, French Screws, Glue, &c.,&c.

In fact, everything needed for SCROLL SAWING can be found for sale by

☞ Largest Stock of Skates and Sleds in Knox County.

J. P. WISE & SON,
212 & 214 Main St.

NEW GOODS

GREAT VARIETY

USEFUL and PRETTY

FOR

Holiday Gifts

AT

Hewett AND Jackson's

Albumes & Diaries for 1880. | Books, Albums, and Music

Smith's Music & Variety Store.

Christmas.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

—AT—

SIMONTON'S

☞ Styles and Prices Adapted to all.

Cloves, Shawls, Corsets, Jackets,
Hosiery, Cloaks, Skirts, Nubias,

Suitable for Christmas Presents, at

SIMONTON'S.

Ladies', Gents', Misses and Boys'

HANDKERCHIEFS,

In Desirable Styles and Prices.

A JOB LOT OF

Silk H'dkerchiefs.

At about one-half their real value at

SIMONTON'S

LOOK AT SIMONTON'S

IN

Christmas Counter.

If you wish to find an appropriate HOLIDAY GIFT!

Japanese Goods!

In many of the Latest Novelties Imported.

Clove Boxes,
Thread Boxes,
Jewelry Cabinets,
Brushes,
Purses, Wallets,
Perfumery Baskets,
Bracelets,
Shawl Pins,
Braid Pins,
Needle Cases,
Thimble Cases,
Ornamental Toilet Bottles,

Suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, at

SIMONTON'S

SUBSTANTIALS.

DRESS GOODS,

—WITH—

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Buttons and Fringes to match.

BLANKETS,

Quilts, Napkins, Towels, Tablings, Tidies,

COTTON CLOTHS

FLANNELS.

Carpetings,

RUGS, HASSOCKS, CURTAINS, FEATHER PILLOWS

—AND—

COMFORTERS.

REMEMBER!

☞ We have the Largest Store.
☞ We have the Lighest Store.
☞ We have the Lowest Prices.

SIMONTON BROS.

Valuable Kiln & Wharf
For Sale, or To Let!

THE Subscriber offers for sale or to let, his KILN and WHARF on CROCKETT POINT, Rockland. This is one of the best and most desirable privileges for the manufacture and shipment of lime in this city. The Kiln is in good order, with a tight shed and everything in readiness for operation. It is easy of access and the wharf has a good and sufficient depth of water, and is a safe place to lie at in rough weather. For terms and further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

JOHN W. HUNT.

Rockland, Nov. 5, 1879. 49

Mason & Hamlin's CELEBRATED ORGANS
at Smith's Music Store.

A. ROSS WEEKS

Is now opening an endless array of pretty and elegant things for

CHRISTMAS.

As time and space will not permit an enumeration, all must call and see for themselves.

Let those who have an eye for the beautiful, but do not wish to purchase, come and feel that they are very welcome.

'The more the merrier'

A. ROSS WEEKS

Sign of the Big Jug,

250 Main Street.

BUY **Christmas Gifts** AT **SMITH'S.**

COAL & WOOD!

JAMES FERNALD

DEALER IN

Coal, Wood, Hay, Cement, Sand, Hair, etc., etc.

A Full Supply Of Egg Broken, and Stove, constantly on hand.

OFFICE, 318 Main St., Foot of Pleasant.

Rockland, Mt. Desert and Sullivan Steamboat Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockland, Mt. Desert and Sullivan Steamboat Company, will be held at the office of the Cobb Lime Company, in this city, on **Tuesday, the 6th day of January, 1880, at 7 o'clock, p. m.,** for the choice of officers and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.

Per order,

JOHN LOVEJOY, Sec'y.

Rockland, Dec. 10, 1879. 4w2

Atlantic Ship, Wharf and Lime Manufacturing Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic Ship, Wharf and Lime Manufacturing Company, of Rockland, will be held at the office of the Sanford Steamship Company, in this city, on **Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1880, at 9 o'clock, a. m.,** for the choice of officers and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them. Per order,

JOHN LOVEJOY, Sec'y.

Rockland, Dec. 10, 1879. 4w2

Lime Rock National Bank.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lime Rock National Bank, will be held at their Banking Rooms, in the City of Rockland, on **Tuesday, January 13, 1880, at 2 o'clock, p. m.,** for the choice of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.

Per order,

G. W. BERRY, Cashier.

Rockland, Dec. 1, 1879. 6w1

North National Bank.

THE stockholders of the North National Bank are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at their Banking Rooms on **Tuesday, January 13, 1880, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,** for choice of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them.

Per Order,

N. T. FARWELL, Cashier.

The semi-annual dividend will be payable on and after January 2d, 1880.

Rockland, Dec. 4, 1879. 6w1

Rockland National Bank.

THE Stockholders of the Rockland National Bank are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at their Banking Rooms, on **Tuesday, January 13, 1880, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,** for choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them.

Per order,

G. HOWE WIGGIN, Cashier.

Rockland, Dec. 1, 1879.

The Semi-annual Dividend will be payable on and after January 2d. 6w1

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, LUXURIANCE AND BEAUTY OF YOUTH, by using

BAILEY'S FRENCH RESTORATIVE POWDERS.

THE GREAT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

☞ Restores Gray Hair to its Original Color.
☞ Prevents the Hair from falling out.
☞ Cures Humors of the Scalp and Hair-enters.
☞ Is elegantly perfumed and agreeable to use.

—Price only 35 Cents.—

Sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of 35 cents, by F. B. BAILEY, Milford, Mass., or any of his agents.

Sold by all druggists.

USE BAILEY'S FRENCH COSMETIQUE.

The best Hair Dressing in the world. Trial bottles 25 cents. Large bottles only $1.00.

Use Bucklin's Long Branch Bouquet.

The most delightfully fragrant and lasting perfume known. Price only 25 cents. 1y27

H. C. LEVENSALER, M. D.,
THOMASTON, MAINE.
Devotes his attention to the PRACTICE of MEDICINE and SURGERY.
☞ Residence and Office, Levensaler Block [Main Street.

Hitch your Horses at Smith's!
Tis' unnessessary to look further For Holiday Gifts.

Tags Shipping Tags **TAGS** **Tags** Printed at this Office.

BENSONS CAPCINE | CAPCINE | POROUS PLASTER

THE ONLY MEDALS EVER AWARDED FOR POROUS PLASTERS WERE GIVEN
to the manufacturers of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS at the Centennial and Paris Expositions.

Over 5,000 Physicians and Druggists have voluntarily testified
that they are a great improvement on the common, slow acting Porous Plasters, to reason of their prompt action and the absolute certainty of their quickly relieving pain, and effecting a positive cure.

PRICE 25 CENTS. 4w1

THE SUN FOR 1880

THE SUN will deal with the events of the year 1880 as they may be conducted during the year to come, in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 to December 31 it will be such a paper as the year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people. It will be impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of a vigilant vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government that the founders of the Republic gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the elections, the conduct of the Executive, the doings of the State Legislatures, the action of the Courts, the movements of the great political parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country, the varying drift of public sentiment, will all be reported, discussed and editorially considered in THE SUN from day to day, with the independence of a newspaper, without fear of any man or party, and with the sincere purpose to make the paper the most intelligible and interesting one that it can be, to the great profit and pleasure of its readers. People of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted in its purpose by the fraudulent conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which will hold the offices they stole. Will such fraud be attempted in 1880? The best way to prevent it is to expose it beforehand. This will be done in the columns of THE SUN, and its readers will be prepared for it when they read it in their own newspaper.

In its comments on men and affairs, THE SUN believes in an honest Administration, intrenched at Washington, that the only guide of policy should be common sense. THE SUN will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they develop, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly inspired by genuine American principles and honest purposes. Thus, with a habit of philosophical good humor in regard to the minor affairs of life, and in great things honest, earnest, and effective, THE SUN is prepared to write a truthful, independent, and fearless record of the principles of the Constitution against all aggression, open or secret, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, sect, organization, or interest. It is for all, but of looking at the minor affairs of life, and in great things none. It will continue to praise what is good and real, steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people against what is evil, taking care that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is manifestly no office that do attractive, and at the same time entertaining history of the times, as it does not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, 1880.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For DAILY SUN, a full page sheet of twenty eight columns, it takes unnecessary words. It shows trends, philosophy, the price by mail, postpaid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid. The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of "The Sun," New York City.

☞ **CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR!** ☜

FULLER & COBB

Display an Attractive Line of Goods appropriate to the Holiday Season.

THESE INCLUDE

HANDKERCHIEFS,
TIES, LACES,
JACKETS,
SCARFS, GLOVES,
FANCY BOXES,
PERFUMERIES.

And a Large Variety of

NOVELTIES!

All of which are Now on Exhibition.

In the more STAPLE ARTICLES, we are offering BARGAINS in our

DRESS GOODS

SILKS, SHAWLS,

CLOAKS, DOLMANS,

AND EVERYTHING

Usually found in our Very Large Stock in this direction.

We shall keep our store open on the evenings of Dec. 22, 23, and 24, to accommodate those that cannot come out in the daytime.

FULLER & COBB

325 Main Street, Rockland.

SPECIAL OFFER.—To any one who subscribes now, and sends us $1.75, we will send THE YOUTH'S COMPANION the Companion free to January 1st., 1880, and give a full year's subscription from that date.

1880. Increased in Size.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION — A WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE FAMILY

Vol. 53. Elegantly Illustrated.

It aims to be a favorite in every family—looked for eagerly by the young folks, and read with interest by the older. Its purpose is to interest while it amuses; to be judicious, practical, sensible, and to have really permanent worth, while it attracts for the hour.

It is handsomely illustrated by the best artists, and has for its contributors some of the most attractive writers in the country. Among these are

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CULTURE OF THE MAURANDYA.

MR. JAMES VICK:—In looking over the back numbers of the Magazine I notice that some of your correspondents have a good word to say for the Maurandya, and I think that it justly deserves much more praise than has been given it. With your permission, I desire to add a few more words to the items that have already been given. In the first place, I would say that after several years experience with the Maurandya I have found your remarks on page 329, November number of 1878, to be perfectly correct. The remarks alluded to are as follows: "It will do well in the open ground if not exposed to strong winds." All who contemplate planting the Maurandya will do well to bear this in mind, for, if planted in exposed situations, much disappointment will ensue. I have had plants on trellises over five feet high blown over without injury to the plant. When the Maurandya is grown in exposed places, I have noticed that the extreme tips of the young shoots are generally broken off by strong gusts of wind; this may injure the plant some, but still there must be some other reason why the plant does not thrive in exposed situations. J. B. W., in the November number for 1878, says that the white variety appears to be more delicate than the purple. Here the white variety grows as rapidly as either the red or the purple. In fact, I can see no difference in the growth of the varieties. As this summer was very dry, I gave my plants a mulch of coarse stable manure, and occasionally a bucket or two of water, and I was amply repaid for this little attention in a profusion of bloom. My method of cultivation is as follows: About the middle of April I trench, or work up the ground where I intend to place my plants, to the depth of two feet, at the same time working into the soil a quantity of well-rotted manure. As soon as all danger of frost is over they can be planted out, taking care to set strong and healthy plants. I look over them occasionally for a week or so after they are planted out to see that they are properly placed, so as to cover the trellis. This must be attended to while the plants are small, for, if neglected, the shoots will be injured or broken by attempting to remove them after they have obtained much growth. After the plants commence to grow rapidly, they will need no further attention, unless it be to remove some of the shoots, so as to keep the plants in shape. The plants can be cut back, taken up and potted in September, and if this is carefully and properly done they will be found to be admirably adapted for the decoration of the greenhouse or window garden, and watering them occasionally with manure water will improve them wonderfully. As basket plants they are not surpassed, but for this purpose strong and healthy young plants should be obtained and placed in the basket by September 1st, so that they can become well established by the time they are wanted for the house. The Maurandya can be easily propagated from cuttings of the half-ripened wood, and, if propagated in the early part of September, they can be kept in a flourishing condition by shifting them once or twice during the winter, if necessary. They can also be raised from seed, with a little attention, by observing the following directions: The seed may be sown about April 20th, in a drained pan of light soil, care being taken not to cover it too deep; as the seeds are very small they should be covered slightly with light, sandy soil. Place the pan in a light warm place, and take care that the plants do not become drawn. As soon as the plants are strong enough to handle, pot off into four-inch pots, using light potting soil; pinch off the tops as soon as the plants are four inches high; this will cause them to branch freely, and to become stocky. As soon as the weather becomes settled they can be planted out. Of course it is understood that the young plants are to be kept in a warm and light place from the time they are potted until the final planting. I find upon trial that the best and most distinct varieties are *M. Barclayana* with beautiful, bright-purple flowers; *M. Barclayana rosea*, with rose-colored flowers, and *M. Barclayana alba*, with flowers of a pure white. *M. Emeryana rosea* and *M. albiflora* are said by some to be improvements upon *M. Barclayana rosea* and *alba*. I purchased a packet of each of the former varieties, but when they came in flower I could not observe any difference between them and my old favorites. *M. semperflorens* is said to be a perpetual flowering variety; my experience with it has not been satisfactory, for after raising and flowering some twenty plants, I had the satisfaction of having a fine display of *M. Barclayana rosea*—nothing more or less. It may be, however, that my seed was not true to name. *M. antirrhiniflora* is said to be entirely distinct from the other varieties, both in foliage and flower. I have often endeavored to obtain seeds or plants of it, but without success. Can you or some of your readers give me some information concerning it? *Maurandya Barclayana* is a native of Mexico, from which country it was introduced in the year 1825.—*Vick's Magazine.*

SWEET PEAS IN POTS.

The English people have taken to the cultivation of the Sweet Pea in pots. The climate of Great Britain is more favorable to the production of fine specimens of the Sweet Pea in open ground than our own, but apparently prizing it highly they desire it early, and so are not satisfied without giving it pot-culture. Sweet Peas are sowed in pots late in autumn and wintered in a frame, or a cool place in the greenhouse, brought forward early in spring and bloom is thus secured much earlier than in the open ground. Eight or ten seeds are enough for an eight-inch pot, and these had better be of mixed sorts, so as to have as much variety as possible. A correspondent of the *Garden* says: "The finest Sweet Peas in pots that have yet come to my notice were sown very early in the year in eight-inch pots, and, when grown to the size when more space was required, they were shifted on into thirteen-inch pots and had stakes about five-feet high placed round them for support. As soon as the leading shoots pushed outside the stakes the points were nipped out, and it was this pinching, with the copious supplies of liquid manure applied to them, that induced them to grow so strong and produce a thicket of flowers. When Sweet Peas are well cut back during summer, several shoots will spring from the point where the one shoot was cut from, almost causing the plants to assume a somewhat perennial character, and if well supplied with water, with an occasional dose of diluted liquid manure, they are less inclined to produce seed-pods, and consequently there is nothing to exhaust them or check flowering until the cold autumn nights come. By the robust growth and abundance of flowers they produce this season, it is evident that they are moisture-loving subjects."

Deutzia Gracilis.

This beautiful little shrub, says the *Country Gentleman*, has now become widely cultivated, but there is one use to which it may be applied where it will produce a fine effect, namely, as an edging for large beds of low shrubbery. Plant the Deutzia in a compact line, and when well established cut it back to within six or eight inches of the ground, so that it may present an even surface at the top, and after it has made some growth pinch off the tips of any shoots pushing above the rest. This treatment will not only keep it in good shape, but increase the abundance of its snow-white flowers. At other times of the year, when not in bloom, it will still present a neat appearance.

God's faithful promise is that though the outward man perish the inward shall be renewed day by day.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Our European Letter.

The proposed attempt to check American competition abroad. A European Customs Union to be organized. The Zulu King to pay his respects to Queen Victoria. How Mrs. Langtry became famous.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 2, 1879.

The peculiar method by which free trade coupled with protection has been extended over the United States has a good deal more than a speculative interest for Europeans at the present moment. For it is quite plain that an experiment of precisely the same kind is about to be tried in Europe on a very large scale. Whatever else be the character of the Austro-German arrangement—whatever be the ultimate form it is destined to take—it undoubtedly has for its basis the project of a Customs Union. All the authorities agree that this Union is to embrace the Austrian and German Empires; and there is a general belief that provisions will be made for inclusion within it at no distant time of all the small Continental communities speaking languages having an affinity with the German tongue; of the Scandinavian States, of Holland, and it may be even of Switzerland. Within the boundaries thus marked out there will be absolute free trade, far more complete than has ever existed between any two of the countries comprising the Union. But the whole will be surrounded by an iron ring of protection. The system will be that of the United States; and though it will cover a smaller territory, it will operate over a much larger and more compact population of much more settled pursuits. It is further remarkable as having the same origin as the mixed free trade and protection of the United States. Whether it be good or bad, expedient or inexpedient it does not owe its adoption to any diffused popular conviction of its advantages. No one fixed economical opinion prevails over the great territory to be included in the Union. The source and cause of the arrangement will be the authority of at most four men in high positions, all of them having far less concern for fiscal considerations than for a long train of far-reaching political consequences. There is, again, no question that the progress of the new system will go hand-in-hand with the growth of a new spirit in the populations brought under it which can scarcely be distinguished from a national spirit. The populations thus knitted together will become more uniform and homogeneous; they will be animated with common ideas to a much greater extent, and they will be united with far more ease in resistance to aggression from without. They will become more and more like fellow-countrymen; while all who stand outside the circle of brotherhood will become more and more like strangers and aliens.

It is announced that His Sable Majesty Cetewayo is coming to England, not as a captive chained to the chariot wheels of his conqueror, in the high old Roman fashion, but as the nation's guest, and to study civilization. Some wag of the English press suggests that the African Lion should be exhibited at the Aquarium, and that the proceeds be applied to the Zulu War Budget. He is said to be greatly pleased with himself in his European clothes and stove-pipe hat, although his movements are made somewhat awkward by the restraint imposed. His appetite is in proportion to his size, and he goes into raptures over the English *cuisine*, eating two pots of jam before dinner, as an appetizer. Of course Cetewayo will be formally presented to Her Majesty the Queen, and put through all the sights of London from the House of Lords to the Judge and Jury. What a card he will be for the theatres, and what rivalry among managers to secure him for the first night! It would be "as good as a play" to watch his unsophisticated countenance at the opera, or at the Alhambra ballet. If Cetewayo could only have foreseen the attentions his enemies would lavish on him, the lion they would make of him, and the good things they would give him to eat, he would doubtless have surrendered long ago.

A chip thrown overboard at sea will not float further than a simple paragraph quietly placed in the calm ocean of journalism. Some months ago I was the first to tell you that the famous Mrs. Langtry intended paying a visit to the United States, and that she and her party had elected to travel by the "White Star" Line. Circumstances altered the plans of the lady in question, and the journey stands over until next year; but the paragraph was copied from your paper all over the English-speaking world. The New York papers quoted it and penned their "leaders" on the probable results of the visit of a reigning British belle. I saw the paragraph in papers in the Eastern States, in papers out West; I read it in the California journals, and now it comes back to me from Australia.

EDWARD.

☞ The Board of State Canvassers of the State of New York is composed, entirely, of Democrats. Last Friday the Board met to canvass the returns of the late election. The chairman of the Democratic State Committee appeared before the Board and stated that he desired to offer proofs that some of the returns were irregular and improperly made out. The Board decided that their duty and power were simply to compile the returns as certified to by the local canvassers, and that they had no power to go behind them. This satisfied the contestant and he had nothing further to say.

The Board then proceeded to canvass the returns, and imperfect votes were allowed to the candidates they were intended for. The imperfections consisted, generally in giving initials instead of full names, and names incorrectly spelled. Resolutions were then adopted declaring the whole Republican State ticket elected, with the exception of State Engineer. The plurality of Gov. Cornell is 42,773; that of Lieut. Governor Hoskins is 290. The other Republican candidates were elected by pluralities varying from 1875 to 34,661. The Democratic candidate for State Engineer received a plurality of 12,441. The total vote cast in the State was 902,183.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." Read of it. 2w3.

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MELBOURNE H. FORD,
Short-Hand Writer.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 3, 1878.

LATER.

Gentlemen: The package of SANFORD'S CURE arrived here to-night all right. I don't know what I should have done if it had not been for this remedy. I have tried Nasal Douches and everything else, and although I have been able to stop the offensive discharge, I have not been able to recover my senses of taste and smell until I tried SANFORD'S CURE. You can refer any one you choose to me, and I will cheerfully inform them in detail as to the benefit the remedy has been to me.

Yours, MELBOURNE H. FORD.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 15, 1878.

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Rockland, May 29, 1879. 2ⓒ

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Mr. Peavey, at that time, was suffering from catarrh, and with many doubts as to the curative properties of this remedy, he compounded a small quantity, and began to use as directed. To his surprise and joy he found relief after the first trial, and in a short time he was entirely cured.

Mr. Peavey afterwards put this remedy up in small quantities and sold and gave it away to his friends, but not until recently has he consented to have it prepared and thoroughly introduced to the world.

It is a sure relief and cure for Catarrh in its worst forms.

One trial of the remedy is its best testimonial. Sure relief is within the reach of all who are willing to give it a single trial.

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This is entirely different from any other snuff on the market, as every particle is dissolved as soon as it comes in contact with the delicate membranous coatings that line the nasal passages, acting as it does directly upon the mucous membrane.

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GENERAL AGENTS.

THE WONDERFUL

Effects of the Extract of

CELERY & CHAMOMILE UPON THE NERVOUS

System and Digestive Organs

In Curing Especially Sick Headache,

Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness,

Paralysis and Indigestion, and Preventing

Neuralgia of the Heart and Sudden Death.

This Preparation Has Won a Reputation Unknown to any Other Article, for the Cure and Prevention of These Diseases. Read the Following Interesting Statement of This Discovery:

Celery has only come into public notice within the last few years as a nervine, but scientific experiments and experience have proved beyond a doubt that it controls nervous irritation and periodic nervous and sick headache to a marked degree.

But a combination of the EXTRACT OF CELERY AND CHAMOMILE, which has been but recently introduced to the profession and the public by myself, has produced such marvellous results in curing nervousness and headaches, and especially nervous and sick headaches, neuralgia, indigestion and sleeplessness, that it has excited public attention and new spa-per comments; and, therefore, I give the following information to the public to avoid answering hundreds of letters of inquiry about them:

My Celery and Chamomile Pills, for the cure of headaches and nervousness, are prepared under my supervision, and are intended expressly to cure headaches, neuralgia, indigestion, sleeplessness and nervousness, and will cure any case where no organic disease of the brain or spinal cord exists. Hundreds of cases of many years' standing have been cured. No matter how chronic or obstinate the case may be, a permanent cure is morally certain. This statement is made after years of experience in their use in the general practice of medicine.

These pills are also valuable for school children who suffer from nervous headaches, caused by an overworked brain in their studies, and for all classes of hard brain workers, whose over taxed nerves continually need repair and sedation. Nervous tremor, weakness and paralysis are being daily cured by these pills. They correct costiveness, but are not purgative.

Directions on each box. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.50, postage free to any address. No order filled unless accompanied by the money. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists. Depot, No. 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.

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MISS BEECHER'S
HAIR OR WHISKER DYE,

For Hair and Whiskers. Changes light or gray hair to a jet black, dark brown, or auburn color. It contains no Sulphur or Lead, or other deleterious ingredient. It requires but a single application to effect its purpose, and washing is required after dyeing, as in the case of other dyes. It is not two separate articles (as are most hair dyes), but a single combination; and experienced wholesale druggists, who have handled all the various dyes, pronounce it THE BEST single preparation for changing the color of the hair which has ever been brought to their notice.

PRICE 50 CENTS. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case, or the money returned. Prepared only by G. W. THOMPSON, Rockland, Me. Sold by all dealers.

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Railroads & Steamboats

Maine Central Railroad.

Commencing Oct. 13, 1879.

PASSENGER trains leave Bath at 11.10 a. m., after arrival of train leaving Rockland at 8.15 a. m., connecting at Brunswick for Lewiston, Farmington, Augusta, Skowhegan and Bangor; at Yarmouth with G.T. Ry.; at Westbrook with P. & R., at S. & M. Junction with train on Boston & Maine, and at Portland with trains on Eastern Railroad, arriving in Boston 5.30 p. m.

Afternoon train leaves Bath 4.00 p. m., (after arrival of train leaving Rockland 1.15 p. m.,) connecting at Brunswick for Lewiston, Augusta, and Portland.

Morning Train leaves Portland 7.00; arrives at Bath 8.30 a. m., connecting to Rockland.

Through Trains leave Portland, 12.35 p. m., after arrival of trains from Boston; arrive at Bath, 7.15 p. m. connecting to Rockland.

Freight Trains each way daily.

PAYSON TUCKER, Supt.

Oct. 13, 1879. 45

SANFORD STEAMSHIP CO.

BETWEEN
Boston & Bangor.
Fall & Winter Arrangements.

STEAMER CAMBRIDGE, Capt. Otis Ingraham. | STEAMER KATAHDIN, Capt. W. R. ROIX.

Commencing Monday, Oct. 20, will make three trips per week until January 1st, leaving Lincoln's Wharf, foot of Battery street, Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., arriving at ROCKLAND about 5 o'clock following morning.

Leave ROCKLAND for Boston every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY night about 5 o'clock.

Tickets sold on each Steamer for Lowell, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and baggage checked through.

Commencing January 1st, one of the above named steamers will make one trip per week between Boston and Winterport until Spring.

All freight must be accompanied by Bill of Lading in duplicate.

O. A. KALLOCH, Agent.

☞ Agent's up-town office 1 Bea st., under Thorndike Hotel.

Rockland, Oct. 1879. 28

Rockland and Vinalhaven.

Change of Time and Trips.

On and after Monday, Dec. 1st,

STM'R PIONEER

WILL leave Carver's Harbor, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7.30, A. M. RETURNING, Will leave (Commercial Wharf,) Rockland, for Vinalhaven, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

G. A. SAFFORD, Agent, Rockland.
BENJ. LANE, Agent, Vinalhaven. 5

Portland, Bangor & Machias Steamboat Co.

FOR MT. DESERT & MACHIAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMER RICHMOND
CAPT. WM. DENNISON,

WILL leave R.R. Wharf, Portland, every FRIDAY Evening at 11 o'clock, or on arrival of Pullman Express trains from Boston, for Rockland, Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Jit. Desert, (So. West Harbor, Bar Harbor), Jonesport and Machiasport.

RETURNING will leave MACHIASPORT every MONDAY Morning at 4.30 o'clock, arriving in Portland same evening, connecting with Pullman Night Train, for Boston. Express Trains also leave for Boston at 8.45 same mornings.

STEAMER CITY OF RICHMOND will leave the same wharf every TUESDAY Evening at 10 o'clock, for Rockland, Camden, Lincolnville, Belfast, Bucksport, Sandy Point, Bucksport, Winterport, Hampden and Bangor.

RETURNING, leaves BANGOR every THURSDAY Morning at 6 o'clock, touching as above, arriving in Rockland about 11.30, and Portland about 5 o'clock, connecting with Pullman Train and Steamer for Boston.

Leaves Commercial Wharf on Bangor trip.

For further particulars inquire of

J. P. WISE or O. A. KALLOCH.

Rockland, Nov. 18, 1879. 51

NEW LINE

BETWEEN
Rockland, Sedgwick, Mt. Desert & SULLIVAN.
FALL ARRANGEMENT, '79.

STEAMER
CHAS. HOUGHTON
Capt. DAVID ROBINSON,

WILL leave Rockland (Commercial Wharf,) on THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 6 o'clock, or on arrival of the Portland and Boston Steamers, for No. Haven, Deer Isle, So. West and Bar Harbors, Lamoine, Hancock and Sullivan.

RETURNING, Will leave Sullivan every MONDAY and FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, touching as above and connecting at Rockland every MONDAY with Portland and Boston Steamers. On Fridays will connect with the Boston Steamers only.

Leaves ROCKLAND, Commercial Wharf, at 6 o'clock and Atlantic Wharf at 7 o'clock, or on arrival of Boston Steamers, every TUESDAY Morning for SEDGWICK, touching at North Haven, Green's Landing and North Deer Isle.

RETURNING, Leaves Sedgwick every WEDNESDAY Morning at 11 o'clock, touching at North Deer Isle, Green's Landing and North Haven, connecting with Sanford's Line at Rockland for Boston.

☞ Through Tickets to Portland and Boston for sale on board the Steamer.

CAPT. DAVID ROBINSON, Manager.
J. P. WISE, Agent.
Rockland, Oct. 17, 1879. 48

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic

CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organs into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed, and of great benefits derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE This remarkable medicine will cure Spavins, Splint, Curb, Callous, &c., or any enlargement, AND WILL REMOVE THE BUNCH WITHOUT BLISTERING or causing a sore. No remedy ever discovered equals it for certainty of action in stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. Price $1.00. **KENDALL'S CURE** PROOF. Sold by druggists, or sent to any address by the inventor, B. J. Kendall, M. D. Enosburgh Falls, Vt. L. M. ROBBINS, Agent, Rockland. 20

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